Recorder's Office

THE DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

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Dutch Flat Enquirer.

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By E. B. BOUST.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

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W. & P. NICHOLLS,
BANKERS,
Main Street, Dutch Flat, California.
Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust.
They also draw on
SACRAMENTO & SAN FRANCISCO, FREE.
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NEW YORK AND LONDON.
ADVANCES made on gold dust for coinage. m21.

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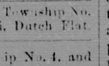
DENTIST.
IS PREPARED TO PERFORM ALL operations pertaining to Dentistry in a first class manner.

Office—On Main Street, first door above Wiles' store, Dutch Flat. Dec. 20—tf.

H. HUBBARD..... E. M. HALL..... C. ALLEN.
HALL & ALLEN,
BANKERS,
AUBURN, TODD'S VALLEY AND
DUTCH FLAT,
Placer County, California.
Pay the highest price for Gold Dust, Make advances on Gold Dust consigned for Assay or Coinage. Attend to collections, remittances, and transact General Banking Business. 1 tf

JUSTICES' AND LAWYERS' BLANKS FOR sale cheap, at this office.

AN ODE TO GIDEON.

BY JOHN G. SAXE,

O Gideon! Gideon! hear the nation's prayers:
Observe how rebels sneer and patriots grieve
To see the way you're managing affairs:
O Gideon, take the hint—and take your leave!

Your friends declare that, ere the war began,
(I can't deny, and therefore I admit it)
In private life you were an honored man:
Then why, O Gideon, did you ever quit it?

I don't despise the smallest Christian grace;
I reverence in most merit, I confess;
Long may you live—but in your proper place;
And may your mighty beard be never less!

But if of water you are weakly fond!
Why, Gideon, suffer from the sea's commotion?
Go sail a pleasure-boat upon a pond;
And let old seamen dare the angry ocean!

Retire, O Gideon, to an onion-farm;
Ply any trade that's innocent and slow;
Do anything—where you can do no harm;
Go anywhere you fancy—only go!

'Tis plain salt-water and sea-air do not
At all agree with one in your condition;
And when you next disgorge—I won't say what—
For God's sake, Gideon, *throw up* your commission.

[From the National Intelligencer.

MR. AMBROSE'S LETTERS.

LETTER IV.

SECESSION.

If we could accord to the philosophy of the Southern school the merit of even a plausible theory, in its inculcation of the right of secession, and could admit that it secured a principle which in a State might, in some possible emergency, find it useful to bring into practice for its own advantage, and that, contemplating the rare occurrences of such a possibility, the framers of the Constitution did really intend to give it a place in their scheme as a latent power to be awakened into activity only as a substitute for revolution, we should find ourselves arrested at that point by the remarkable failure of the Constitution to provide for its own execution; and in the total absence of all regulation upon this subject, we should be obliged to conclude either that this feature of the scheme was abandoned, or that, in some moment of drowsy forgetfulness, those notoriously vigilant and astute gentlemen whom we are accustomed to hail as the sages of our golden age—Washington, Hamilton, Franklin, and the rest—had withdrawn from their watch and left their otherwise consummate work not only unfinished but actually too imperfect to admit of the first step towards the demonstration of this element, which, it is said, they intended to incorporate into the structure. On this matter of secession they preserved a silence so profound, and so extraordinary—if they had any consciousness of its existence—as to make the most obscure and helpless of antiquarian studies to determine, at this day, whether a solitary man of that era ever heard the idea of secession broached, or ever dreamed of it himself. Nothing so difficult now as to tell when it was first thought of, who originated it, and where it is to be found.

Looking to the portentous magnitude of this power, to the embarrassments it would produce, and the contingencies it would create, it is inconceivable that law-makers of the most ordinary sagacity could recognize it as an existing principle in their scheme of government without devoting a chapter to its definition and to the necessary provision for its consequences.—They would have devised ordinances to meet every category into which an act of secession would have thrown the country. They would have pointed out the *modus operandi*, the assembling perhaps of a National Convention, the manner of announcement of the proposed withdrawal, and the arrangement of its conditions. They would have made a rule for the division of public property, the payment of debts, the modification of treaties, the protection of private rights, the disposal of territory, and the numerous other matters affecting the public peace and safety, which this destructive process would call into urgent notice.

To make secession what it is claimed to be, a *peaceable* proceeding, would require a code of legislation of the highest wisdom. Without such legislation its attempt could be nothing else than a turbulent headlong rush into a *melee* of fierce political strife.

Now, we are to suppose that, with all these necessities and direful consequences in view, our fathers consented in silence to this malignant power; that they delivered to their posterity the great work conceded to their labor—the creation of an Union designed to be as perfect and as nearly perpetual as human wisdom could make it—with the seeds of this mortal disease planted in its heart, planted with their knowledge and approval; that they made no provision to mitigate its virulence or assuage the pain of its stroke; did not even name it, but left it a silent and lurking poison in the inmost depths of the Constitution, to destroy the life of the nation whenever occasion might awaken it into activity. We are to believe this and then exalt our fathers amongst the benefactors of mankind, as the first founders of a State, who ever had the sagacity to provide a power for the early and swift destruction of their own work, and to leave that power under the simple guidance of its own unregulated discretion, or, as present events interpret it, its own blind passion.

This conclusion is the more revolting to us, when we reflect in the light of events now disturbing the country, by what dishonest means a State may be driven to practice this method of separation: how much is at the hazard of faction; how the proceeding may be procured by a forced vote against the will of the people; how it may be stimulated by the mad impulses of a day, in some access of that capricious rage to which the passions of the multitude are so easily excited by popular leaders. This step once taken, the natural drift of events soon makes it irrevocable. No day of calmer judgment, no future repentance of a generation weeping over the crime of their ancestors, may haply find the juncture suitable to restoration. Or if that season to retrieve the error come, how mournfully may it illustrate, by its delay, the dreadful catastrophe of a plunge into an abyss from which the return is only through an ocean of blood and years of sorrow.

Turning aside from these considerations, which seem to be sufficiently cogent of themselves to settle the question, I propose to devote this letter to a few remarks upon what I regard as the total unsoundness of the argument by which the advocates of the right of secession generally undertake to maintain it. They are accustomed to affirm that it legitimately results from the theory of the original or antecedent sovereignty of the States; that the States, when they entered into the compact of Union, reserved all the rights of absolute sovereignty, to be resumed by them, whenever they, in their own judgment of the necessity, might think proper to do so. They go further than this, and, refining upon the nature of sovereignty, they say that this right to resume did not require any assertion as a reserved power, but necessarily resulted from the inherent and inalienably quality of sovereignty; that it is of no avail in the argument to inquire whether the founders of the Union had or had not a conception of secession, the right to withdraw from the compact was still there in virtue of the original sovereignty, and could not be given away even by the State itself. It was something of a "higher law," a kind of divine right, far above the Constitution and Union; a right which lay *in nubibus*, or—in language more suitable to its high pretension—in the empyrean, until it was wanted here on earth. This is the transcendental extreme of the Southern philosophy on the subject. The Seceding States have acted on this theory.—Some of them simply *repealed* the declaration of their assent to the ratification of the Constitution; repealed, as Mr. Everett has well stated it, "an historical fact"—implying, by that act, that what was once a fact of past time is no longer a fact; they repealed the fact that, in the year 1789, Virginia agreed to come into the Union on the terms proposed—an incident no more repealable than the surrender of Yorktown. The act of ratification was a deed, not a law; it was a grant of fealty to the United States, which neither party conceived was an act subject to any modification or repeal by any future Legislature or convention. Since that day the higher law has been discovered, and has been brought down from its cloudy abode—the *deus ex machina*—to throw our whole continent into confusion.

I need not say, after what I have written in my previous letter, that I totally dissent from every item in this summary of the doctrine of secession; but, for the present, I pretermit all objection to the theory it proposes, and proceed to notice the conditions in which it leaves the question.

Suppose it be a sound principle that this right results from the original sovereignty of the State, and that no compact, however solemn, can bind a State to the renunciation or circumscription of its sovereign attributes longer than it is its own continuous will to be bound; or suppose that those States, in forming the Union, actually reserved this right, as the prerogative of their antecedent sovereignty, these admissions would bring us to the recognition of an anomalous diversity in the composition of the Union, which has never hitherto been perceived, and which would, if it really existed, become the source of endless quarrel. The right of secession, on this foundation, would be limited to those States only which can establish a claim to an original or pre-existing sovereignty. The Union would be divided into States having the right, and and States not having the right—one portion of the Confederacy elevated in rank and majesty above the other. Those having the right would be the Old Thirteen, with the addition of the State of Texas, which came into the Union bringing with it the attributes of a previously existing sovereignty.

The Union now consists—speaking of it as it was at the commencement of the rebellion—of thirty-four States. Of these twenty-one have been created by Act of Congress; and amongst these twenty-one Texas alone had an anterior existence as a sovereign Power. Twenty of the States, therefore, are as limited sovereignties, the mere creatures of the National Government.

Can it be claimed for these twenty States that they hold a reserved right to *resume* their sovereignty, and retire from the Union as independent nations? Clearly, *resumption* is not the word applicable to them. How resume what they never had—absolute and independent sovereignty? So there is another distinction that cannot be got rid of—States in the Union that may resume and States that may not resume. These new States, if they do any thing in this way, must *seize* what was never given to them, must *usurp* a prerogative they never had, in order to bring them to an equal dignity with the old States, or elevate them to an equal dignity with the old States, or elevate them to the rank of Texas. That is the absurd dilemma of secession. Many of those States are formed on territory purchased by the National Government for the benefit of the nation; all of them on territory either purchased or ceded for the advancement of the common welfare. If they lapse from their present condition by abandoning their privileges in the Union, one would naturally say they lapsed back into their original condition. That is precisely what the old States claim by their accession. The new States would fall back into Territories, the old ones into Sovereigns. And thus we have another distinction between the States, logically resulting from the theory of secession. The idea that the new States could lapse into something greater than their original condition is a solecism that, in a less grave argument, would be called "a bull." The Territories were not *given away* to the people who inhabit them, but *organized* for the use and advantage of the Union. They had no antecedent sovereignty whatever. They were clothed with no power but that which was necessary to make them loyal members of the American Union. The most absurd thought that could be imputed to Congress, when it gave them political existence, is that, in elevating them to the rank of States, it was giving them a power to destroy the Union and to aggrandize themselves at the expense of all the other States. It is simply preposterous to say that the Constitution contemplated any such consequence when it authorized Congress to create new States. If such a consequence could, in any contingency, lawfully result from this power, no greater folly could be ascribed to the people of the United States than that of authorizing any Territory to be erected into a State. It would be a cheap way of despoiling the Union of its most valued possessions.

At one time the Government intimated a wish to purchase Cuba for one hundred millions of money. What possible inducement could persuade an American statesman to desire such an acquisition, if the acknowledged, lawful consequence of such a purchase could, in any event, authorize the inhabitants of that island, after they were organized as a State of the Union—which would have immediately followed—to withdraw from the compact and assume an absolute sovereign dominion over that rich possession, appropriate its land to their own use, and deprive the nation of all the advantage it designed by the purchase? Yet such is the claim made by the right of secession, and such not only the possibility, but, judging from our recent experience in the case of Florida and Louisiana, the imminent probability of the assertion of this right. Once let the people of Cuba into the secret of our "verdant simplicity" on this point, and we open to them the perception of an easy and profitable device by which they may obtain one hundred millions of our money and still secure Cuba to their own disposal and control.

This is a *reductio ad absurdum*, and ought to be conclusive to any sound judgment, that the right of secession cannot be predicated, at least in the case of the new States—I mean the States created by act of Congress. Now, I think it is good argument to say that if there be no right of secession in the new States it does not exist in the old. Our system was designed to be homogeneous. We detect no discrimination between the States in their constitutional description. They are all designated by the same investiture of rights and duties; literally equal in all attributes and relations. The distinction between new and old is simply chronological.—The authority to make additions to the Union is given in few words without qualification.—"New States may be admitted by Congress into this Union. That is all the Constitution utters on the subject.

It could not have escaped the authors of this clause that the new States would, in process of time, grow up to great influence and importance in the system. They probably foresaw that these States might eventually come to constitute in numbers and wealth, the most powerful portion of the Union; for they had even then large territories in their view which were beginning to germinate in the development of political organization. New acquisitions of territory were probably not beyond the forecast of many members of the Convention. They were also convinced that no disparity of rights between old and new States would ever be recognized or tolerated.

Now, the new States—those to be formed out of the public domain—having no pretence to a right of secession deduced from original sovereignty, could only obtain it by express grant. Such a grant no one has ventured to contend is found in the Constitution. We may fairly argue that if the framers of the Constitution believed the old States had this right by implication, they would have also conferred it upon the new by grant; that they did not so confer it on the latter is proof that they did not believe in its existence in the former. The conferring of it upon either would have been to recognize what I have shown to be in the old States a right to perpetuate a most flagrant injury upon the country, and, in the new, a right to aggravate the crime of breaking up the Union by adding to it the inducement to plunder the public Treasury by the trick of seizing the public domain—even, in a supposable case like that of Cuba, to convert a large appropriation for a purchase into a gratuity without an equivalent. Doubtless the answer to this insinuation would be that the honor of the States which boast of their chivalry may be safely trusted that no such wrong would be inflicted. That might have been a plausible answer years ago. But look at Florida now. Look at every seceding State that holds any portion of the public domain.—Look at the seizure of the mint—the early and swift confiscation of all Government property, as the first steps in the rebellion. We shall have a settlement of all these perhaps at the Greek Kalends.

I have but one more point to notice in my reference to the special ground upon which the secessionists defend their doctrine, and with that I shall finish this letter and dismiss the subject.

The woole argument in favor of secession is founded on a *petitio prinbipi*, which hold to be totally indismissible. The common statement of that argument is, that the Union is but a confederacy of sovereign States; merely a complex *league* in which each member retains all the sovereignty of an independent nation; that the Federal Government is nothing more than an agency created by these States for the convenience of performing certain functions for their benefit. From this statement the deduction seems to be universally accepted by the secessionists, and even too carelessly allowed by their opponents, that the Union, being a league, any member of it has a right to withdraw whenever it chooses to do so. They concede that if the United States were a nation, in the proper sense of that term, they could not do this. A league, they say, presents a different case. A member may withdraw from a league.

Now, I do not mean to spend any time in controversing the basis on which this proposition rests—the affirmation, namely, that the Union is simply a league, or that it was created only by the States. That notion has been abundantly refuted by abler pens than mine. But I deny the deduction drawn from this basis. If it were true, which it is not, I think it a great mistake to affirm that the member of a league of sovereign States has any right to retire from the association at its own pleasure.

A league between States is a compact more solemn and more binding than an ordinary treaty between nations. It has all the characteristics and responsibilities of a treaty; but it has something more. It involves the delicate relations of a *Government* within the orbit resigned to it; invites and necessitates the adoption of a course of action and policy which pledges a common faith to the due observance of numerous obligations which are indispensable to the daily discharge of its functions. It is constantly contracting engagements to which every member of the league is bound, and which, being for the benefit of the whole, cannot be repudiated by one without inflicting a wrong—sometimes a vital wrong—upon the rest.

In respect to a common treaty between two nations, it may be said, in a loose sense, that either party has a right to declare that the treaty has been violated by the other; but the other has an equal right to deny the infraction. If they cannot accommodate matters, the only resort for a settlement of the difference is to war. To retire from a treaty is to give a lawful cause for war. There is no such thing known as a peaceful right to secede from a treaty unless the treaty contains an express stipulation to that effect. Such a right never results from the single fact of the absolute sovereignty of the parties.

What foundation, then, is there for the assertion that in a league this sovereignty of the parties gives each this right?

The old Confederation which existed before the present Constitution was, strictly a league of States. It did not pretend to be a nation.—Yet nothing was more abhorrent to the ideas of the men who formed and acted under that Confederation than this notion of a right existing in any member to secede from it, or in any manner to alter its terms but by the unanimous consent of all the members. The nature and force of the Confederate obligations on this point are well defined by Luther Martin in his address to the Legislature of Maryland on his return from the Convention which formed the Constitution.

Speaking of the old Confederation, he says:

"That in forming our original Federal Government every member of that Government; that is, each State expressly consented to it; that it is a part of the compact made and entered into, in the most solemn manner, *that there should be no dissolution or alteration of that Federal Government without the consent of every State, the members of and parties to the original compact*; that, therefore, no alteration could be made by the consent of a part of these States, which could either release the States so consenting from the obligation they are under to the other States, or which could in any manner become obligatory upon those States that should not ratify such alterations."

This argument was used by Mr. Martin in support of his opposition to the mode proposed by the Convention for the ratification of the Constitution by the concurrence of seven States; and, being used simply in the way of argument, was an appeal to the received opinion of that day in reference to the old Confederation—an opinion which, apart from his own high authority, was clearly a correct one. Now, it must be observed that the Articles of Confederation are as silent as the Constitution on the subject of secession. Mr. Martin's argument is a deduction from the nature of the compact or treaty of Confederation; that, although the States were recognised in that compact as absolute sovereignties, they could not *dissolve* or *alter* the Government without the unanimous consent of the members in the league. Where was the right of secession if this view is a sound one? The whole of Mr. Martin's address, which is an elaborate discussion on the principles of the Constitution, is worthy of study in reference to the question. He was a harsh critic upon the labors of the Convention; saw many defects in the Constitution which time has proved to be imaginary; made many prophecies of its malign influence upon the country which have never been fulfilled; complained of its *nationality* as pregnant with mischief to the States, and even went so far as to say, "we considered the system proposed to be the most complete, most abject system of slavery that the wit of man ever devised under the pretence of forming a Government of free States;" yet, with all these evil portents looming upon his disturbed vision, it never occurred to him that there was lodged in this system a power which could in a moment shiver it into atoms; and thus dissipate all these apprehensions of the terrible bondage to which he fancied these "free States" were doomed. Indeed it is impossible to read that address without perceiving on every page that the idea of secession never entered into his thoughts, and had never been entertained by the men of that day. It would have at once dispelled all his fears and answered half the objections he so anxiously urged against the words of his compatriots.

The student of our history will find many testimonies in the records of our initiatory era, in addition to this of Mr. Martin, which will be equally conclusive to convince him that no man who had any part in the fabrication of the Constitution, nor any portion of the public who anxiously watched the progress of that work, ever intimated an idea that a right to withdraw from the Union existed either by infernce or grant as a privilege left to or conferred upon the respective States. Upon that point the silence was universal and pregnant with meaning. It is very evident that generation regarded the compact as designed to be perpetual.—They would not even agree, as may be seen in Mr. Madison's letter to a member of the New York Convention, to allow a State to make a conditional ratification, by way of experimental probation of the Constitution, before a final acceptance of it. It was to be perpetual; they must take it so, or not at all, as the import of his direction.

We have no difficulty in perceiving that the founders interpreted the ratification as an irrevocable surrender by each State of all the power required to be surrendered for the common benefit. And as the Government was the compound result of State action, and popular action, the surrender of power by the State was an act which was confirmed and rendered doubly irrevocable by the concurrent vote of the people of the whole of the States, who came in as a third party, binding themselves and their States to the compact, through their several State Conventions. Out of this joint action between States and people grew A NATION, in which was skilfully and beautifully combined two sovereignties; the one the complement of the other; a national sovereignty supreme in the State sphere; neither clashing with the other, but both together making up the whole sum of sovereignty which is essential to a complete nation. The States were clean shorn of every vestige of sovereignty in the circle appropriated to the State government. They were complements to each other; and the National Government has just as much right to abrogate the State power and release itself from its obligation to the States, as the States have to abrogate the national power and release themselves from their obligations to the nation.

This view of the mutual relations between the two authorities distinctly defines national rights and States rights, which are equally clear, equally sacred, and equally guarded against encroachment from each other.

It has not been my purpose to comment at large upon these principles in our Constitution, or to gather up the numerous demonstrations of them which our early history affords. My chief object in this and the former letter was to show that the States and people of the United States have contracted obligations, by the compact of the Constitution which are totally irreconcilable with the asserted right of secession; that, with the impediment of this right, the harmonious and even the most indispensable performance of the functions of our Government would become impossible, and that the foundation of the right, as asserted by its advocates, has no support in the views entertained by the founders, or in the institutes of the national law.

PAUL AMBROSE.

February, 1863.

CHINESE FORTUNE TELLERS.—These men carry on their profession in the streets of the city also, where there is space available. A mat is spread on the ground, with a stick fixed at each corner, around which a strip of cloth is cast to form an enclosure for the fortune teller and his hen, which is in a small bamboo cage. By his side is an open box containing a number of very small rolls of paper with sentences or single characters written on them. In front of him is a long row of fifty or sixty small pasteboard envelopes, which also hold single characters or the divinition sentences. A little board painted white, for writing on, and the "inkstone" and pencil, are at hand ready for use.—An inquirer who wishes to consult him, squats down on his heels outside the enclosure, pays three cash, (half a farthing,) and tells his story, stating what he wishes to know. He is told to pick out a roll from the box, which having done, he hands it to the man, who unrols it, and writes its contents on the board. He then opens the door of the cage, and the hen marches forward to the row of envelopes; after peering over them inquisitively, she picks out one and lets it fall to the ground. A few grains of rice are thrown into the cage, and she returns. The envelope is opened, and the characters inside also written on the board, from the two inscriptions on which the consulter's prospects are announced. The hen is regarded as the arbiter of fate, incapable of moral motive in the selection of the roll, and is therefore supposed to give the decree of fate, without the possibility of collusion, or misrepresentation of any kind.

CLASSICAL.—Trigonocephalus Contortrix is the Latin name for "Copperhead." So says the *Bee*.

DEATH OF STONEWALL JACKSON.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of May 13th states that General Jackson having gone some distance in front of the line of skirmishers on Saturday evening, was returning about 8 o'clock, attended by his staff and part of his couriers, when the cavalcade was, in the darkness of the night, mistaken for a body of the enemies cavalry, and fired upon by a regiment of his own corps. He was struck by three balls—one through the left arm, two inches below the shoulder joint, shattering the bone and severing the chief artery. Another ball passed thro' the same arm between the elbow and wrist, making its exit through the palm of the hand. A third ball entered the palm of the right hand, about its middle, passing through, and broke two bones. He was wounded on the plank road about fifty yards in advance of the enemy. He fell from his horse, and was caught by Captain Wormley, to whom he remarked, "All my wounds are by my own men." He had given orders to fire at anything coming up the road before he left the lines. The enemy's skirmishers appeared ahead of him, and he turned to go back. Just then some one cried out "Cavalry" charge, and immediately a whole regiment fired. The whole party broke forward to ride through our lines, to escape the fire. Captain Bohnwell was killed, and his horse fell among our men. Colonel Couchfield, chief of the staff was wounded. By his side two couriers were killed. Maj. Pendleton, Lieutenants Morrison and Smith escaped unhurt.

General Jackson was immediately carried on a litter, and started for the rear. The firing attracted the attention of the enemy, and was resumed by both lines. One litter-bearer was shot down, and the General fell from the shoulders of the men, receiving a severe contusion, adding to the injury of his arm and injuring his side severely. The enemy's fire of artillery on this point was terrific. General Jackson was left for five minutes until the fire slackened, then placed in an ambulance and carried to the field hospital at Wilderness Run. He lost a large amount of blood, and at one time told Dr. McGuire he thought he was dying, and would have bled to death, but a tourniquet was immediately applied for two hours. He was nearly pulseless from the shock after reaching the hospital. A consultation was held between Drs. Black, Coleman, Watts and McGuire, and amputation was decided upon. He was asked, "If we find amputation necessary, shall it be done at once?" He replied, "Yes, certainly; Dr. McGuire, do for me whatever you think is right." The operation was performed while he was under the influence of chloroform, and it was borne well. He slept well on Sunday morning, was cheerful, and in every way doing well. He sent for Mrs. Jackson, asked minutely about the battle, spoke cheerfully about the result, and said: "If I had not been wounded, or had an hour more of daylight, I would have cut off the enemy from the road to the United States Ford, and I would have had them entirely surrounded, and they would have been obliged to surrender or cut their way out; and they had no other alternative. My troops may sometimes fail in driving the enemy from a position, but the enemy always fail to drive my men from a position." This was said smilingly. He complained this day of a fall from a litter, although no contusion or abrasion was apparent as the result of the fall. He didn't complain of his wounds; never spoke of them unless asked.—On Sunday evening he slept well. On Monday he was carried to Chancellor House, near Guineas Depot. About daylight the surgeon was awakened by the boy saying the General was in great pain. The pain was in the right side, and due to incipient pneumonia and some nervousness, which he himself attributed to the fall from the litter. On Tuesday Mrs. Jackson arrived, greatly to his joy and satisfaction, and she faithfully nursed him to the end. By Thursday evening all pain had ceased. He suffered greatly from prostration on Sunday morning, when it was apparent that he was rapidly sinking. Mrs. Jackson was informed of his condition. She then had a full and free conversation with him, and told him he was going to die. He said, "Very good, very good; it is all right." He had previously said, "I consider these wounds a blessing, they were given me for some good and wise purpose; I would not part with them if I could."

POISON ANTIDOTE.—A farmer sends an Atlantic exchange the following: "It is now over twenty years since I learned that sweet oil would cure the bite of a rattlesnake, not knowing that it would cure any other poison. Practice, observation and experience have taught me that it will cure poison of any kind, both man and beast. I think no farmer should be without a bottle of it in his house. The patient must take a spoonful internally and bathe wound for a cure. To cure a horse it requires eight times as much as it does a man. Here let me say of one of the most extreme cases of snake bite in this neighborhood, eleven years ago this summer, where the case had been over thirty days standing, and the patient had been given up by his physicians. I heard of it, carried the oil, gave him one spoonful which created a cure.—It will cure bloat in cattle caused by eating too freely of fresh clover; it will cure sting of bees, spiders or other insects; and it will also cure persons who have been poisoned by a low running vine growing in meadows, called ivy.

THE LONDON TIMES.—The London *Times* newspaper employs three hundred and seventy persons, every branch and department being managed with the most systematic precision and discipline. The paper has now a daily circulation of sixty-five thousand copies, requiring eleven tons of paper per day. The paper used is of linen. The large cylinder on which the paper is printed turns out eighty papers every second and a half, or, allowing for stoppages, about 12,500 per hour. After the type is set up for the paper, stereotype copies are made of it, in order to supply forms from which to print a sufficient issue for the day. No papers are issued to subscribers directly from the office—they being supplied by newsmen.

BEAUTIFY YOUR PREMISES.—Every person who owns a foot of earth, or has the lease of a southern wall, whereupon to let a vine creep up, and lets May or June go by without improving the opportunity of doing something for their beautification, should be considered remiss in a very important duty. No matter if you don't own the house and yard you occupy, still plant flowers, and vines, and shrubbery, for your own comfort and for your heart's sake:

Let the flowers look upwards in every place,
Through this beautiful world of ours;
For dear as the smile of an old friend's face,
Is the smile of bright sweet flowers.

A LADY matron prescribes the following as a cure for that terrible scourge, a felon: Take ground black pepper, mustard and soft soap, in equal parts, mix and apply as a poultice—commence in season and be thorough.

Dutch Flat Enquirer.

E. B. BOUST, : : : : EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JUNE : : 18, 1863.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning last, about 9 o'clock, A. M., another one of those terrible accidents, that are becoming so frequent with the miners of this vicinity, occurred in the Franklin company's claim. James Wilson, while engaged in piping at the head of the old claim and near the junction of the high embankment, when he was buried by a cave from the latter, killing him instantly. He was immediately dug out, but no signs of life remained.—We do hope that the frequent occurrence of accidents of this nature in our midst will operate in warning those engaged in mining to a more cautious look out in the future: it is no act of bravery to jeopardise one's life in exposing the person where, at any moment, the caving of a bank may terminate fatally, and one sent without warning in the presence of his Maker.

BEATS AUBURN.—A recent letter from Calaveras to Sacramento, according to the *Bee*, in speaking of the recent election in that county says: "The total number votes polled, as recognized by the Board of Supervisors, was 5,117; Mokelumne Hill polled 2,578 votes which were thrown out. The legal vote of that place should not be over 500. The Judges and Inspectors did not even sign the returns of Mokelumne Hill, also, Campo Seco was thrown out, but it was an oversight that the officers did not sign their returns. An honest vote was polled there with a majority against Sam Andreas. I think if any party wanted to elect a State officer, all they would have to do would be to apply to Mokelumne Hill for votes, for they would give them all they might need."—That would be more than Auburn could do, or in fact ever pretended to accomplish in her palmiest days. That place appeared to be satisfied with the exertions she was called upon to put forth in order to get the county seat, which, however, she accomplished in a very easy manner, polling more votes at that precinct than the "entire population of the county." This we find in the Placer County Directory, the historian, in giving an account of the County organization, and the location of the county seat, says: "The mass of population being in the nearer vicinity of Auburn upon the North Fork of the American, and among the various dry diggings adjacent, the removal of the county seat was demanded and an order obtained for an election submitting the question to the people. Four ambitious precincts entered the lists for the honor—Auburn, Nicolaus, Ophir and Miner's Hotel (Franklin House). The favorable location of Auburn, its preponderance of of population and the inexhaustible powers of voting possessed by its citizens and partizans, decided the contest in its favor by a majority considerably exceeding the entire population of the county."

But this happened in 1850, when the conventions that met to nominate officers consisted of a "mutual admiration society," and if the various precincts refused to endorse the nominees the difficulty was quietly remedied by some one of the society writing off a number of names and producing the list as being from some precinct held by the independent and admiring friends of the hindmost candidate. This, however, as we have said, was during the early days of our county, since which time, the voters of Auburn have been satisfied to be content with one vote, each; the vote polled for county seat nevertheless, has doubtless operated as a barrier to all future tests of the powers possessed by the Auburnites in the way of voting, and has never been questioned by any of the ambitious cities that have since sprung up in that neighborhood.

WON'T CELEBRATE.—The people of our town have decided, by their refusal to subscribe, that they do not consider the coming anniversay of our National Independence worthy of celebrating. Several to whom the committee applied refused to donate a cent, and the amounts subscribed by others were found to be insufficient to meet the expenses incidental to a respectable demonstration. This tells considerably for the public spiritedness of the people of Dutch Flat generally, and the patriotism, reverence and love for the Constitution and Bill of Rights of the Republicans in particular. We hear that the people of Lost Camp intend to celebrate the Fourth, and inviting the citizens of this place to participate.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.—The attention of all those who have been in the habit of "coming from the hip" are invited to the law passed by the last Legislature in regard to carrying concealed weapons. The law goes into operation on the 25th of the present month, and provides that every person, not being a peace officer or traveler, who shall wear or carry any dirk, pistol, sword in a cane, slung shot, or other dangerous or deadly weapon, concealed, shall, upon conviction thereof, before any court of competent jurisdiction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned in the County Jail for not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, or fined in any sum not less than twenty nor more than two hundred dollars. Such persons and no others shall be deemed travelers within the meaning of the act, as may be actually engaged in making a journey at the time.

INQUEST.—On Tuesday afternoon the 16th instant, the Justice of the Peace of this place held an inquest on the body of a man found on the premises of Peter Gimmell of this place. The testimony of Gimmell showed that the deceased came to the house on the 12th, and was sick at the time; that he had no money or papers, and that the name of deceased was unknown to him. It was afterwards ascertained that the name of deceased was E. Barol; that he was a Swiss, and came to his death from some cause unknown to the jury.

WE understand that the Central Pacific Railroad Company are progressing rapidly with their work of surveying the road. A party of about thirty were encamped at or near Clipper Gap last week, on their way for the summit.

☞ More hands wanted on the wagon road

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.—We publish today in another column the nominations made by the Republican convention on Saturday last. With several of the candidates we are personally acquainted, and of them shall speak, predicating what we may say from the knowledge we possess of them. To commence:

James E. Hale, is a lawyer of considerable note in our county. He is originally from Pennsylvania, from whence he emigrated to Illinois, and from thence in '49 or 50 to California. He has been a resident of our county for the last thirteen years. In 1852, if we recollect right, he was a candidate for the State Senate on the old Whig ticket, at which time he stumpted the county for himself and party, but failed in his election because the sovereigns voted for his opponent, Joseph Walker, afterwards Lieutenant Governor. In 1854 he was again a candidate on the Whig—or Know Nothing—ticket for the office of County Judge, to which he was elected by a respectable majority. In 1859, he gave in his adherence to the Democratic party and received the right hand of fellowship, shortly after which he took a trip to the Atlantic States; went to Charleston, got disgusted with the chivalry, and for awhile stumped Illinois for Douglas, and returned here in time to do the same thing for that immortal statesman in this State. Was chairman of the Union Democratic County Central Committee last year, and "slopped over" to the enemy this year. Is a man of more than ordinary talent; an agreeable companion; good speaker, and will, if elected regularly receive his per diem, and take good care that the Sacramento river is not set on fire by any but himself. One thing we nearly forgot, it is said that he drinks tea out of a bottle, but we don't believe it.

John Yule—We have not the pleasure of an intimate acquaintance with this "butcher boy." But from his political course for the past two years, are warranted in saying he is "all our fancy painted him," and more too. If it is necessary for the good of the State to have an abolition Senator from Placer don't forget this pupil of Horace Greeley's.

E. H. Snyder—This gentleman lives at Last Chance, in the north-eastern portion of the county, where he owns a rich mining claim, luxuriates on cold water, pure air and—good whiskey; has been Justice of the Peace of the city in which he resides ever since it was incorporated. He is possessed of a good deal of information, and some money, and will stick to the Republicans as long there is a cent in the treasury.

William Sexton—This gentleman lives at the capital of the county, and has been for the past two years in an official position, before that time we never heard of him. He is an Irishman by birth, but does not affiliate with that class in any other way than ask their support which he'll not be apt to get next fall.

D. W. Spear—This gentleman formerly resided at Michigan Bluffs, where he was engaged in gaining an honest livelihood, since last January he has been in the Clerk's office where he has probably learned a good many things. We are not acquainted with him.

W. B. Lyon—This "individual" hangs out at Iowa Hill; is a druggist, and sells provisions, hoop-iron and tinware, keeps a general assortment of miners' and family groceries, makes iron pipe, and sells cheap for cash, besides, he packs to order, free of charge. Occasionally prescribes for his neighbors; is a good hand to electioneer, and wants the office because it pays. If elected, he will be found capable as well as honest. That's something.

C. A. Tweed—This gentlemen lived here a short time ago; since he left we are unable to state where he roosts; he is an old gentlemen, a lawyer by profession, and an ultra Republican in sentiment. We believe he would discharge his duty to the best of his ability between white men, and would make an extra exertion to imbue everybody with the importance of the "colored people."

H. Fellows—This gentleman was elected last fall to the office he now occupies, when the Legislature passed an act abolishing the old system, making it incumbent upon the people to elect again next fall. Judge Fellows has been a resident of this county for several years; was Justice of the Peace in this place for two years and could have been again, but he looked higher. He is a lawyer of the old school; affable and gentlemanly in his deportment, decided in his opinions, and will do the county justice in all his official acts—if elected.

A. H. Goodrich—This gentleman has filled the position for two years of Superintendent of Common Schools of this county, and we believe to the satisfaction of all interested. He has done more for the cause of education in the county than any of his predecessors; is not, we believe, a rabid politician, and will conscientously discharge his duty.

H. Hazell—Is a druggist and bookseller, and resides at Auburn. He occasionally preaches, and no doubt thinks it is policy to be an abolitionist.

Eugene Phelps—Is a young man of strick business habits, moral department and sober and industrious disposition; needs the office, and has as many claims on it as any body.

Thomas Jamison—Lives at Auburn; is a carpenter and undertaker, and should any one die at the expense of the county, will bury them as cheap as he can afford to do the work.

We have now given our readers all we know of the candidates nominated by the late Republican convention. They are not, certainly, the worst men in the county, and barring their immense negro fraternizing proclivities, would be pleased to see them do well. All of the candidates, however, it is just to say, are not to be classed with the abolition stripe; merely enough to make the ticket acceptable to that kind of cattle.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.—The amount of treasure shipped to the East on the steamer Constitution which sailed last week was $890,478. Considering that these steamers sail three times a month the average of treasure shipped would not be short of two and a-half millions monthly. A nice little amount to send home to the old folks.

WE recommend to our readers a careful perusal of Mr. Ambrose's fourth letter, to be found on the first page of to-day's paper.

[COMMUNICATED.

AUBURN, June 16th, 1863.

FRIEND BOUST:—The signs of the times indicate clearly that we are to have but one ticket in the field at the approaching fall election. From almost every county in the State a prompt response is heard to the timely call of the noble and patriotic Democracy of Butte county. The display of zeal and enthusiasm by Democrats every where is unparalelled in the annals of the party since the days of the Alien and Sedition laws. Calls have been made in recommendation of the Butte Club in nearly every county in the State. Clubs are being formed throughout the counties; the whole Democratic press is earnestly advocating the measure; the masses—versus the politicians and leaders—say, let the good work go on, and hence a general activity prevails, which has carried a corresponding "sore-headedness" and depression in the rank and file of the Blacks. The people seem at last to appreciate the imminent danger and ruin to which Black Republican rule has carried them. Surely the future is prolific of hope, and unerringly the principles of truth will succeed. The Union, alias Abolition party, met here in convention as per call, and after two days consumed in wrangling and trading succeeded in manufacturing a ticket. I know but little of the nominees and their capacity. Presuming they will average with the party, it is safe to put them down weak instruments. Judge Hale who has been a member of five different parties in so many years, is one of their nominees for the State Senate, John Yule who is distinguished for a want of common sense, is the other. The delegates elected to the State Convention are understood to be for Stanford for Governor.

Court has been in session during the past week, with Judge Fellows presiding; a want of stability and decision which may very materially thwart the ends of justice, seems to characterize his administration. He is nominated by the Blacks for reelection—he is very amiable but decidedly weak. I understand that P. H. Sibley aspires to be the left "bower" to Low on the Republican ticket, "which" he won't get.

The all absorbing topic of conversation down this way, is copper; it is the only theme. In every show-case or window you may behold the "indications." In fact it seems probable that copper mining is to be one of the permanent and staple interests in this county.

A troupe styled National Minstrels performed here one night last week to a crowded house. It is the best thing of the kind I have ever seen. They get off some ludicrous and at the same time appropriate hits. Among many others equally as good, they get off the following: Two of the company assuming the respective nom de plumes of Cameron and Floyd, secrete themselves for the purpose of robbing a poor old Dutchman who is anticipated to come their way. Accordingly the Dutchman makes his appearance, when the two distinguished officials make a "bold raid" and with great dispatch and seeming experience in the business, relieves him of all his effects. Floyd, verifying the old adage that there is honesty among thieves, proceeds to divide the spoils. Meantime, Cameron is wide awake, (perhaps to have said Cameron is a "wide-awake" would have been sufficient) and a rustling noise behind the scenery startling and diverting the attention of Floyd, Cameron, with that kind of perception and cunning peculiar to men of his political conceptions, appropriates the whole of their ill-gotten gains for his own benefit. The *morale* of the play is readily appreciated by all, and greeted with "vociferous applause."

Yours, truly, A. O. T.

[COMMUNICATED.

DUTCH FLAT, June 16, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—An argument has arisen between a party as to the amount of figures required to make a billion and a trillion. Both sides defending their ideas with the same apparent ability; at length, came to the conclusion that there was only one right side, and to find this, was to ask for information. Now, Mr. Editor, we have selected you as umpire in this matter. Please give us the figures for a billion and a trillion, and you surely will oblige many of your constant readers. GREENY.

ANSWER.—We cannot better explain to the satisfaction of our enquirer "Greeny" than by copying the following, from the Louisville *Democrat*, which fully answers the interrogatory:

1, units.
12, tens.
123, hundreds.
1,234, thousands.
12,345, tens of thousands.
123,456, hundreds of thousands.
1,234,567, millions.
12,345,678, tens of millions.
123,456,789, hundreds of millions.
1,234,567,890, thousands of millions.
12,345,678,900, tens of thousands of millions.
123,456,789,000, hundreds of thousands of millions.
1,234,567,890,000, billions, etc.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.—The Republican Convention of this county convened at Auburn on Friday last. We learn that it was well attended. That there was much difficulty experienced in organizing, on account of the factious disposition of some of the delegates, but that they did succeed in effecting an organization about nine o'clock in the evening, after which the convention adjourned over to Saturday, when they made the following nominations:

For the Senate—James E. Hale, of Auburn, and John Yule, of Forest Hill.

For the Assembly—E. H. Snyder, of Last Chance, — Pratt and — Winchester, of the lower part of the county.

For Sheriff—William Sexton, of Auburn.

For Clerk—D. W. Spear, of Michigan Bluff.

For Recorder—W. B. Lyon, of Iowa Hill.

For District Attorney—C. A. Tweed, of Dutch Flat.

For County Judge—H. Fellows, of Dutch Flat.

For Public Administrator—H. Hazell, of Auburn.

For Superintendent of Common Schools—A. H. Goodrich, of Forest Hill.

For County Surveyor—E. J. Phelps, of Monona Flat.

For Coroner—Thomas Jamison, of Auburn.

The convention adopted resolutions endorsing Governor Stanford for the next Governor, and Wm. D. Harriman for Clerk of the Supreme Court. After which the delegates to the State Convention were elected, and County Central Committee.

[Extract from the California Republican.]

BE NOT DECEIVED.

That virtuous and consistent "Union party," of which Wendell Phillips, Henry Ward Beecher and Starr King are the exemplars, John Conness the model of political purity, and the Sacramento *Union* of veracity and consistency, affect great horror at the idea of "loyal Union democrats" and "secessionists" acting together upon a common platform for a common purpose. They can see no consistency in the combination of all the old antipodal factions of radical and extreme ideas—the Chinese advocates, know-nothings, abolitionists and slavery propagandists, professors of popular sovereignty and slave-code advocates, as severally represented by Perkins, Van Dyke, Owen, Upson, Conness and Sanderson, making common cause upon the platform of "unconditional support of the administration" for an "equitable division" of the spoils.

The difference between their union and ours is, that democrats meet upon such principles as they have ever held in common, for a common defense of their constitutional rights, and they consent to hold their differences in obeyance until they can first settle the question if they have a government for their own protection.—before they attempt to decide what form of government they shall establish over subjugated provinces. Every democrat who comes into this union is pledged to maintain the constitution as it is and use his best efforts for the restoration of the Union as it was. The administration party aside from the cohesive attraction of public plunder, have no common bond of union except in a mutual surrender of all their rights as citizens, by declaring their unconditional subserviency to arbitrary power. They give up all right to think or act for themselves and pledge unquestioned obedience to whatever policy the administration may choose to adopt. They delegate the power to Mr. Lincoln to think for them, to act for them, and they agree and bind themselves, in most cases, by secret oath, to obey his will, whether it be to arrest and imprison their neighbors, assassinate them or destroy their property, and maintain his authority in the prosecution of the war, whether it be in defense of the constitution and Union, or for the purpose of freeing the negroes, establishing a military despotism, or forming that "new nation to come out of the war," of which their orators prate. Not one of them dare advocate the restoration of the Union as it was; not one of them defends the constitution as it is. They talk of "prosecuting the war for the restoration of the Union," and at the same time protest against the restoration of the Union as it was. They talk of "the armed defense of the constitution, while repudiating all their constitutional obligations and establishing tests of loyalty outside the constitution. Their acts give the lie to their professions and their declarations conflict with each other. Nothing is more certain than if they had the power to "crush out the rebellion," it would not be for the restoration of the Union under the present constitution. They do not even pretend that it would. What form of government they would establish they have not yet disclosed, and we can only judge from their uniform declarational obedience which means despotism, and their calling themselves "loyalists," which means adherents of kingly power.

There is no alternative, no other choice than to join a party pledged only to despotism and blindly and silently follow it, or unite with a party pledged to maintain the constitution as it is and use their best efforts for the restoration of the Union as it was. "War democrats," who support the war for the defense of the Union and the constitution can have no affiliation with a party pledged by its policy to the overthrow of both. They may consistently act with "peace democrats," pledged to maintain the constitution, pledged against the principle of secession, and pledged to use all peaceable means for the restoration of the Union. The administration policy offers no hope for the restoration of the Union or for the preservation of our liberties under the constitution. The policy of the united democracy offers the only hope for restoration and a positive certainty for the protection of our rights and liberties under the constitution. Who that holds the liberties of the whites paramount to the emancipation of the negro can hesitate between these parties?

On the 8th of June a man named J. J. Dean, living at the head of Clear Lake, in Lake county, cooked and ate his supper, and after he had finished, fed two dogs on the remaining part of what he had cooked. After which he milked two cows; and about the time he had finished milking was taken violently sick. The thought struck him immediately that he was poisoned. He started for the house of C. C. Rice, the distance of a half mile, and was just able to tell what he thought was the matter. Drs. Bucknell and Shepard were immediately called in; the patient, suffering almost death, was soon relieved by severe vomiting, and by the next morning was pronounced out of danger. On the morning of the 9th it was found that two dogs and a cat were all dead from the effects of the same supper that Dean had eaten. The supper was composed of fresh fish, butter, bread and milk. The trouble was pronounced by Bucknell and Shepard to have been an overdose of strycinine; but it is a mystery how it came in the supper.—Dean says that he keeps strychnine in his house, but is sure that it never came out of his bottles. He had two Indians in his employ, who ate dinners in his house on that day, in his absence.—If the two Indians are not guilty, it is still a mystery yet to be solved.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—We desire our cotemporaries and the public generally to distinctly understand, that the *Evening Journal* is an independent newspaper, and is not indebted, in any way, shape, or manner, to politicians, whether one or many. This paper shall not be neutral; and we shall, whenever the interests of the State and its citizens are or may be jeopardized, speak out without fear, affection, or favor.

We have, for reasons that every sensible man cannot avoid feeling, opposed the plans of U. S. Senator elect to seize arbitrarily all the political power of this State; and as his actions are bad, we had cause to impeach his motives, and to denounce him as an enemy to the State. Had he sought to inform his mind, so that he could stand up in the U. S. Senate and speak intelligibly and rationally of the resources and necessities of this State, instead of degrading the Senatorship to the level of pothouse politicians, we should not have been compelled to forewarn the people against a man who seems lost to honor, and insensible to shame. Our duty commands us to protect and foster the interests of the State; and if, in performing this duty, we tread on the corns of anybody, his pain shall enure to the public benefit.—*S. F. Journal*,

Good for you, Mr. *Journal*. It is a pity that there are not more of the same sort in the State.

PRETTY GOOD.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "Several of the colored brethren of this city, actuated, no doubt, by the desire to impress the Haytian Minister with the idea that he was not to be slighted by that persuasion, called upon him a few days ago. On being admitted into the presence of the mulatto, he wanted to know, definitely, what they wanted of him. In replying that they merely called to pay their respects, he politely informed them that 'he had come here to represent his Government, and not to entertain colored people.' He thereupon dismissed them, directing the servant, at the same time, to show them out the back way.

BORN.

At Iowa Hill, on the 14th inst., the wife of W. B. Lyon, of a son.

Dry Goods and Clothing Store
OPENED IN DUTCH FLAT,
[A few doors below W. & P. Nichols' Banking House,] by
CHARLES ADLER.

Have all the latest styles and patterns of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., usually kept in any store in the State, which I sell at the lowest Cash prices.

☞ Call and examine my goods, whether you wish to purchase or not. jan 29-tf

NATIONAL HOTEL.
(One door above Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Office)
DUTCH FLAT.

J. A. Shoemaker.....Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his friends and the public generally to his hotel which has recently been renovated, refitted and refurnished, at considerable expense, and is now, in point of accommodations, second to none in the mountains. The rooms are pleasantly and comfortably arranged and well ventilated.

Board, per Week.....$6 00

The table will be supplied with the best the market affords of every variety in their season.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. Patrons to this house may rest assured that no conveniences common in any hotel in the State will be found wanting. April 9—tf

DUTCH FLAT HOTEL,
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE
Corner of Main and Stockton Streets.

CHARLES SEFFENS, PROPRETOR.

THE PROPRIETOR IS DESIROUS OF INforming the citizens of Dutch Flat and vicinity as well as the traveling public that he is now making large additions to his heretofore spacious hotel, which will render it one of the most comfortable and commodious houses in the mountains. He is now, as formerly, prepared to accommodate those who may favor him with their patronage with well aired rooms, clean beds, and fare not surpassed in the State.

The Stage books are kept at this hotel, and persons booking their names will be called at any hour.

Grateful for past patronage he solicits a portion in future. C. SEFFENS.

may 11-tf

BOOT, SHOE
AND
DRY GOODS STORE,
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

R. HUDEPOHL & CO., RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Dutch Flat that they have on hand and are constantly receiving a well assorted stock of

COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,
BLANKETS, TRUNKS, VALISES,
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDRENS'
GAITERS, SHOES AND TIES.

From the most celebrated Eastern manufactories together with an excellent supply of

Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods,

Which they are enabled, from their connection with houses below, to sell at the lowest market prices.

☞ Particular attention paid to the manufacturing and repairing of boots and shoes. ap8-tf

NOTICE.

H. C. HARVEY & CO., HAVING DISPOSED of their entire stock to Mr. A. H. Davis, would notify all persons having claims against the old firm to present them immediately, and those indebted to them by note, account or otherwise will please call and settle their indebtedness with Wm. Hooper who is alone authorized to settle the business of H. C. Harvey & Co.

May 19, 1863.-tf H. C. HARVEY,
WM. HOOPER.

DUTCH FLAT BAKERY!

HENRY RENCKLE.....Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS OLD ESTABlished Bakery tenders his thanks to the citizens of Dutch Flat and neighborhood for the very liberal and generous patronage heretofore bestowed, and assures them that he will endeavor to keep up the reputation of his establishment. Fresh

Bread, Cakes and Pies

always on hand, together with an excellent assortment of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars!

and an attentive and accommodating bar tender always ready to attend to the *spiritual* wants of those who may favor him with a call.

March 20, 1862—tf

AMERICAN HOTEL,
—AND—
GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,
Auburn, Placer County.

GEORGE H. STEPHENS.....Proprietor

THE PROPRIETOR HAVING RESUMED control of this first class hotel, and refitted it with new and desirable furniture are prepared to receive and accommodate visitors in a manner not surpassed by any house in the State. The house is situated in an eligible quarter of the town and presents many features to make it preferable as a stopping place.

The office of the California Stage Company is kept in the American and persons can book their names for any part of the State on any of the various lines. April 17-tf

EMPIRE LIVERY STABLE,
(Opposite L. Arnstein's,)
Main Street, Dutch Flat, Placer County.

T. J. SLOAN.....Proprietor.

THIS STABLE IS NOW prepared to furnish the traveling public with the best

SADDLE HORSES!

To be found in the mountains. The stock at this stable have all been purchased with a view to their gentle and tractable qualities.

BUGGIES and CARRIAGES!

Constantly kept for hire, with or without drivers.—This Stable presents superior inducements to caravans and other large companies.

☞ Horses boarded and groomed by the day, week, or month at reasonable rates. nov14-tf

THEODORE SCHUBERT,
MANUFACTURER
Of Boots and Shoes,
(Opposite the Brewery.)
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE to call the attention of the residents of Dutch Flat and vicinity to the fact that he make to order boots of all grades from a

Fine Dress to a substantial Miner's Boot

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Our work is considered equal to the Philadelphia, New York or Boston manufacture. Call and examine.

THEODORE SCHUBERT.

Dutch Flat, May 21, 1862—3m

LUMBER! LMUBER!

THE DUTCH FLAT STEAM SAW MILL IS still in successful operation, where persons can secure the best lumber at the most reasonable rates. All orders filled with promptness, and lumber furnished on terms to make it an inducement to those in need of material to give us a call.

Sugar Pine Lumber

In large quantities, constantly on hand and for sale cheap. To those in want of lumber for

MINING PURPOSES!

We can supply orders with promptness, having superior facilities for sawing, we are enabled to present better inducemen for contracts.

To Builders and Contractors

Requiring lumber for building purposes, can be supplied with SEASONED LUMBER of every description on the shortest notice. All kinds of

LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER.

June 20, 1860. tf J. JONES & CO.

R. H. McDONALD, J. C. SPENCER.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
SACRMENTO, CAL.
Wholesale Drug Importing House
R. H. McDONALD & Co.,
NEW YORK CITY.

The increasing business of our establishment, together with the wants of the trade, have made it necessary to establish a house in the city New York. Our R. H. McDonald is now in that city, and from the facilities for purchasing, shipping, etc., which we now have, we feel confident that we can supply the trade at much lower rates than heretofore.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO OUR LARGE and carefully selected stock of superior

Drugs and Medicines,	Retorts and Crucibles,
Chemicals of all kinds,	Druggists Glassware,
Solid and Fluid Extracts,	Brewers' Stock,
Shakers' Herbs,	Soda Water Material,
Eclectic Preparations,	Paints and Oils,
Patent Medicines,	Kerosene and Coal Oils,
Fancy Goods,	Lard and Sperm Oils,
Trusses & Shoulder Br's,	Camphene & burning fluid
Abdominal Supporters,	Alcohol in Tin,
Assayers' Materials,	

Together with a complete assortment of all articles in the Drug line. We do not intend to be under sold by any house in California. Orders respectfully solicited and goods forwarded to all parts of the Pacific coast and country.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Importing Druggists, Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., NEW YORK.

The undersigned offer for sale,

300 Carboys Oil Vitrol, "Eastern;"	
3000 lbs Nitric Acid, strong;	
1500 lbs Citric Acid;	
2000 lbs Muriatic Acid;	
3000 lbs Powdered Tartaric Acid, best;	
50 casks super Carb Soda;	
500 ozs Sulph Quinine,	700 doz Wright's Pills
100 ozs Strychnine, pure	20 gross Brandreth's Pills
75 Sulph Morphine,	100 gross Moffat's, Ayer's
100 lbs Iodide Potassa	Jaynes', Lee's and
125 lbs Chloroform	McLane's Pills
100 lbs Calomel	100 doz Myer's Sarsaparilla & Yellow Dock,
1000 lbs Spts Nit and Aq Ammonia	100 doz Dyott's Katharion
600 lbs Balsam Copaiba	500 Jules Haules & Co.'s
750 lbs Gum Arabic, white	Extracts, Oils, Colognes, &c.
2000 lbs Flors Sulphur	70 boxes Castile Soap genuine
600 lbs Oil Lemon Bergamot	90 Cases best Olive Oil
2300 gallons Kerosine Oil	2000 lbs Sal Soda
1100 gallons pure Lard Oil, in tins	50 bbls Resin
800 gallons Camphene	100 bbls Plaster Paris
1500 gallons Alcohol, 95 per cent., in tins	10 bbls Marble Dust
1100 gals Linseed Oil	20 bbls Whiting
1000 gallons Neatsfoot Oil, and China Nut Oil	3000 lbs Shakers' Herbs, fresh
800 gallons Castor Oil	100 lbs pure Ground Sage fresh
Origannine, Peppermint	1000 lbs pressed Hops in ½, ¼ and 1lb papers
Sprue and Almonds	2500 lbs Borax
Paint Brushes	2000 lbs assorted Paints in cans
White wash Brushes	One ton of Potty in bladders and cans
Hair Brushes,	20 bbls Dye woods
Tooth Brushes	Varnishes of all kinds
Feather Dusters	
10 bbls refined Lamplblack	
20 bbls Irish Moss	

10 cases Isinglass;
25 bbls Canary, Hemp, Flax and Coriander seeds. In quantities to suit, all at the lowest prices. Orders respectfully solicited.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Importing and Wholesale Druggists,
Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., NEW YORK.

DENTAL
IMPORTING HOUSE,
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
SACRAMENTO,
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
NEW YORK.

WE respectfully invite the attention of the Dental Profession to our large and complete assortment of dental goods, the following comprising a part only:

Plain and Pivot Teeth,	Ivory Handled Pluggers and Scalers,
Gum Teeth, large assort't	Steel and Wire Handled
Teeth for Vulcanite work	Pluggers and Scalers,
gum & plain, great variety	Excavators, burrs & drills
Jones & White's gold foil,	Screws, Punches, Hooks,
Abbey & Son's Gold Foil	Brushes and Carundum
Watts' Crystal Foil and	Wheels,
Sponge Gold,	Grind Stones and Polish
Tin Foil and Platina plate	Powders,
Gold Plate and Solder,	Lathes,
Dental chairs & head rests	Mouth Mirrors, different
Forceps, a large variety,	patterns.
Files of all kinds,	

DENTAL CASES.

Chevalier's Best, containing a large number of Instruments, Mouth Mirrors, etc. Cases made of mahogany, brass bound, with drawers, etc., all complete. Price according to size and style—from $75 to $175, each.

Anatomical Preparations.

Consisting of Upper and lower Maxillaries, carved exhibiting Nerves on one side and Artery and Vein on the other. Head, with carved Jaw, exposing fangs of Teeth, 32 in number.

Vulcanizers, Vulcanite Teeth, Rubber and everything for doing vulcanite work in the latest and most approved styles, together with nearly everything used by Dentists, all of which we shall sell at very low prices, and respectfully solicit Dentists to call and examine and price our goods.

Goods packed with care and forwarded, by express or otherwise, to all parts of the Pacific coast.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Sacramento, Cal.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

Trusses, Supporters, Etc.

Gum Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensary Bandages, Silk Elastic Bandages for Ladies. A very large assortment of articles in this line. For sale by

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

BREWERS' STOCK.

Fresh Hops, Irish Moss, Furgunuy Pitch, Keg Corks. Everything in this line of the best quality. For sale upon reasonable terms.

☞ 20 bales Hops just received by Express.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.

SODA WATER MATERIAL.

Corks, Acids, Essential Oils, Whiting, Marble Dust, Soda Twine. Everything in the line.

For sale by R. H. McDONALD & CO.

Assayer's Material.

Crucibles, Retorts, Acids, and a general supply of all articles in this line.

ECLECTIC MEDICINES.

We are constantly receiving per express, additional supplies from the manufactories.

TILDON'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, of nearly all the concentrated Medicines, put up in bottles.

For sale by R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

PERFUMERY.

We are constantly receiving articles in this line, direct from Foreign and American manufactories.

For sale by R. H. McDONALD & CO.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

Brushes, Feather Dusters, Zinc White, Fire Proof Paint, Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw. For sale by

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

COAL AND KEROSENE OILS.

Burning Fluid, Lamp Oil, Neats-foot Oil, Lard Oil, Camphene. Knowing the difficulty in procuring a good article, so necessary for brilliant light, we have taken extra pains to import them of the best quality, and can supply our customers with a superior article.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

Patent Medicines.

We are agents for the following known Medicines and offer them at REDUCED PRICES:

Sands Sarsaparilla,	Jaynes Sanative Pills,
Ayers Sarsaparilla,	Jaynes Ague Pills,
Myers Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock,	Ayers Pills,
Jaynes Expectorant,	Moffats Pills,
Jaynes Alterative,	Cheesmans Pills,
Jaynes Hair Tonic.	Fildens Fluid Extracts,
Ayers Pectoral and Ague cure.	Fildens Sugar Coated pills
Wistar's Bals Wild Cherry	Filden's Pearls of Ether and Chloroform,
	Moffats Phœnix Bitters,

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
SACRAMENTO.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
NEW YORK.

jul8-tf

Dutch Flat Enquirer.

AGENCIES.

THOS. BOYCE is our authorized agent for San Francisco, through whom all business connected with this paper in that city must be transacted.

W. B. LYON, of Iowa Hill, is our authorized agent for that place and vicinity, all orders left with him for printing, advertising, and subscriptions will be promptly attended to.

E. B. HOPKINSON is the authorized agent for the ENQUIRER for the towns of Little York, You Bet and Red Dog.

O. W. HOLLENBECK, of Gold Run, is our authorized agent for that place and vicinity, to receive subscriptions and receipt for the same.

A. O. MALLENBERG is our authorized agent for Last Chance, Michigan Bluff and vicinities, to receive subscriptions and receipt for the same.

STATE NEWS.

[EXTRACTED FROM OUR EXCHANGES.]

THE Mendocino *Herald* says that one Matlock, a hunter who spends much of his time in the northern Indian country, has obtained information that a white woman is held a prisoner by the Indians of North Eel river, some eighty miles north of Mendocino. The woman and her little girl were captured in some of the northern counties, her husband having been killed at the same time. She has once tried to escape, but in the attempt was shot in the arm, breaking it, and the Indians amputated it above the elbow.

JUNE 11th, a workman in the Ophir mine, Virginia (N. T.), named John Kernough, had his leg broken between the anklebone and the knee, by falling from the top of a box on which he was standing.

Two Indians stole a horse and seventeen dollars from a Chinaman this morning. John caught one Indian in the street and put a rope round his neck. The Indian confessed he would give back the horse, but had spent the money. The other Digger ran and was shot in the hip, but got away. The first Digger is in jail.

ALAMEDA county has rejected the proposition to subscribe to the capital stock of the Alameda Valley Railroad Company, the people having voted "No" by a majority of between one hundred and fifty and two hundred. The road was to be a branch leading from Oakland to intersect the Western Pacific.

By the upsetting of the stage between Marysville and Downieville, June 13th, the collar bone of a Mrs McCarthy, of Virginia City (N. T.), was broken.

ON Friday night, June 5th, four Mexicans robbed a company of Chinamen on Six Bit Gulch, between Mound Springs and Taylor's ranch, Tuolumne county, of $10 and all their blankets and clothing; not satisfied whith their plunder they turned upon the Chinamen and gave them a severe beating for being so d—l poor, they said.

HON Edward Stanly late Military Governor of North Carolina arrived in San Francisco lately on the steamer Constitution.

CONSTABLE Vanderbilt, of Tomales township, arrived last Sunday, en route for San Rafael, having in custody two Indians, charged with murdering, on Thursday night, near Muldrow City, Tomales Bay, a man named McFarland. Deceased was a trader, and it would appear that he and the Indians were in liquor at the time of killing; that, as usual in these Indian difficulties, a squaw figures in the matter, and that the killing was done with an ax.

OLIVER and Neville Lewis, committed to the Santa Rosa jail to await their trial for cattle stealing, succeeded in making their escape, last Sunday night. A reward of $100 is offered for their apprehension.

A TEAMSTER named Moore was thrown out of a wagon near Laporte, Sierra county, June 12th, and fatally injured.

AT Pajaro, Monterey county, on Friday, John Hernandez shot at Richard Cowden. Cowden attempted to tear down a fence obstructing a private road on land occupied by Hernandez, and the latter shot at him—one grain passing through Cowden's left eye, destroying the sight—one entered his lungs, and several entered other portions of his flesh.

THE Downieville and Marysville stage toppled stage at Goodyear's Bar, on Saturday last. There were five persons in it, but only one—Mrs M. Carty, of Virginia City—was seriously hurt, she having had her collar-bone broken.

CAPT. John Gilmer, Company G, Sixth Infantry, C. V., has resigned his commission, it is said because he finds it impossible to raise a company. Unless recruiting goes on a little briskier, it is feared several other officers will follow suit.

COLONEL S. C. Tompkins, ex-Mayor of Marysville, died recently in that city of consumption. He was one of the earliest residents of Marysville, and was formerly County Assessor. At the time of his death he was City Assessor.

THE Backus Minstrels have arrived at San Francisco from China.

A MAN named Patrick Donegan was thrown from a buggy, lately, near Stockton, and it is supposed received a fatal injury.

JOHN W. Riley, aged twenty-five, died in the streets of Petaluma, on Monday, June 8th. He was in a violent fever and delirious, and escaped from his room in the absence of his attendants.

GEORGE Payne retires from the Amador *Dispatch*, and Giles C. Crandall takes sole control, but "the tone of the paper will not be changed," which means it shall continue a Copperhead.

TAILORS' STRIKE.—The Journeyman Tailors of San Francisco are on a strike. They struck because, as they say—

"Several employers, who do not belong to the trade, and consequently are deficient of the general knowledge as to what constitutes a first class garment, had enormous quantities of machine sewing, and other unnecessary labor, put upon garments, causing expenditure of time to such an enormous extent that the majority of employés found a difficulty in earning three dollars per day—and this was not the usual day of other artisans, but too frequently extending to fifteen hours. To compete with those employers, all copied those innovations, which became so numerous that patience ceased to be a virtue, and the workmen were forced to combine for protection to themselves. They demanded from the employers a small remuneration for this extra labor. After a few days' strike, the employers gave their signatures to the employés that all demands should be satisfactorily settled. For two weeks our demands were complied with. They then presented us with a statement of prices, reducing every garment—coats from two to three dollars, and pants and vests from fifty to seventy-five cents each. Against this we struck."

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR sale at the ENQUIRER OFFICE.

AN ABOLITIONIST SOLD.—Our readers will recollect the recent decision made by the Commissioner of the General Land office at Washington in relation to a negro pre-empting land, and they will no doubt remember the jubilant manner in which the *Appeal* exulted over the decision. Since however, the publication of the article, the *Express* has got up a good sized laugh at the expense of the *Appeal*, and gets off the story in the following amusing style:

"The *Appeal* of this city is an ardent advocate of the "rights" of the negro. The Dred Scott decision is an abomination to it. It is an influential organ of the Abolition and Higher Law party which repudiates the Constitution and contemns the solemn decisions of the highest judicial tribunal of the government. It glorified a few days since over the decision of a Black Republican official in the Land Office at Washington, overruling the judgment of the Supreme Court, on the negro citizen question. It seems that a negro—formerly a slave in Missouri—appeared at the Land Office, in this city, some weeks ago to pre-empt a piece of land somewhere on Bear river. The negro's name is Berry. A. J. Snyder the Register of the Land Office, having some doubts as to the negro's right to avail himself of the benefits of the pre-emption laws of the United States, (as a good Republican he ought not to have had doubts about the blessed state of the negro now) he wrote to the authorities at Washington. In good time a reply came which informed Mr. Snyder that a negro is as good as a white man. (The voter's register was as green as spring grass to doubt it). The right of the negro to pre-empt the public land was asserted to be as sacred as that of the white man. Our neighbor of the *Appeal* was in ecstacies over the official announcement of this fact, and published the important correspondence with many glorifying comments. The Editor referred his colored brethern to the act of tardy justice thus done them, and called upon them to "sail in" and occupy the public lands of this State and to carve any number of valuable homesteads out of Uncle Sam's rich domain.

Well, this particular case of the negro Berry turns out to be a capital one. The tract of land pre-empted by the negro was claimed by a rank Abolitionist, as we hear the story. The Abolitionist and Berry had a row about it. They finally got into Register Snyder's Land Office with it. The Abolish claimed that Berry, being a negro, was not a white man, and consequently, not a citizen under the Dred Scott decision. It followed that he could not pre-empt land, and his claim was therefore void. Snyder wrote to the Department as aforesaid; and, as the Abolish ought to have known would be the case, the decision was in favor of the contraband as against any man with a white skin. So the negro gets the land and the Abolitionist loses it. Good for the Abolitionist. The *Appeal* rejoices over it. But the rich part of the affair is, that it has since leak out that Berry—the victorious competitor for the land—is a regular "secesh nigger." He came from the sunny South, and now that he has received his fine tract of land by beating the Abolitionist out of it, he does not disguise his warm and ardent sympathies for the rebel cause. Said he, a few days ago, as we are informed, half confidentially, to a dastardly copperhead of Sutter county: "I tells you, Mr. S., dis nigger ain't no fool no how. He knows—he does. Does Abolition ain't no whar wid your genuine Southern called gemmen. I got a letter writ to Massa Linkum 'bout dis here land, but I warnt green enuff to tell dat ole Abolitioner dat dis niggah is a ole secesh!—Massa Linkum did'nt know dat, sho!"

A GIRL, about nineteen years of age named Mary Giles died in San Francisco, June 13th, from the effects of an overdose of laudanum taken to destroy life. She and her lover had disagreed, hence the poisoning. Medical assistance was called too late.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of the order of the Probate Court of the county of Placer in the State of California, made on the 27th day of April A. D. 1863, in the matter of the estate of Robert M. Trim deceased, the undersigned administrator of said estate will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, in parcels, and subject to confirmation by said court, on Saturday the 27th day of June A. D. 1863, at eleven o'clock of said day in front of the office of Hall & Allen, in the town of Dutch Flat, in the said county of Placer, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said deceased at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest the said estate has by operation of law, or otherwise acquired in and to the following described parcels of land and property, situated, lying and being in the said town of Dutch Flat and county of Placer, to-wit: One town known as Trim's garden, situated on the south side of the Dutch Flat ravine and bounded on the north east by a lot formerly owned by Thomas Bowden, now by John Foster, on the south-west by a lot owned by Wm. Rogers, on the north by and fronting on the said ravine about four hundred and eighty feet, and extending back northerly, the same width between the lots of Foster and Rogers five hundred feet. Also, the undivided one-fourth part of a certain stable and lot, known as the Empire Livery Stable, in the said town of Dutch Flat, situated on the south side of Main street, and fronting thirty feet thereon and extending back the same width one hundred feet more or less to the Dutch Flat ravine, bounded on the east by a lot owned by Mrs John Uren and on the west by lot owned by Wm. Free, and now occupied by T. J. Sloan as a livery stable. Also, a certain mining claim situated on Gray's Hill in the Dutch Flat mining district in said county, and known as the Late and Early mining ground, bounded by Cole & Co's mining ground on the east, and extending westerly and fronting on the Dutch Flat ravine two hundred feet from the west corner of Cole & Co.'s mining ground, the north west corner of Cole & Co.'s ground being the east corner of the said Late and Early mining claim, and extending west from said corner two hundred feet.

The terms of sale, cash: twenty per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the administrator on the day of sale, the balance on confirmation of sale by said probate court; deed at expense of purchaser.

ALLEN TOWLE,
Administrator of P. M. Trim deceased.

Dutch Flat, May 27th, 1863.—1m

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT it is my intention to apply to the Board of Supervisors of Placer county, at their next regular session, for the renewal of a license to keep a toll bridge at Lee's Bar, on the North Fork of the American river, for footmen and horses. J. E. WARNER.

June 3, 1863 4t.

PICTURE GALLERY!

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

THE UNDERSIGNED INFORMS THE ladies and gentlemen of Dutch Flat and vicinity that having made improvements in the art, he is now prepared to take likenesses in any manner desired.

Ambrotypes and Photographs!

taken to order. Those desirous of sending their likenesses to the "Old Folks at Home" have now an opportunity. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. O. B. SILVER.

May 28, 1863.-tf.

THOMAS BOYCE'S
ADVERTISING AGENCY.

North-east corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Agent for the following papers:

ENQUIRER, Dutch Flat.
Butte Record, Oroville,
Republican, Shasta,
Sierra Citizen, Downieville,
Tribune, San Jose,
Placer Herald, Auburn,
Union Democrat, Sonora,
San Andreas Independant,
Amador Sentinel, Jackson,
Mountain Messenger, La Porte,
Crescent City Herald,
Mariposa Democrat,
Pacific Sentinel, Santa Cruz,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OLIVE LODGE, No. 81, I. O. O. F., hold their regular meetings on Wednesday evening of each week.

Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

L. G. BLAIS, N. G.
F. BERCKHALTER, Rec. Sec. jal-6m

POST-OFFICE HOURS.

Open from 7 A. M., to 9 P. M. Mail closes daily at 9 o'clock, P. M.

Office open on Sundays from 8 o'clock, A. M., to 10 A. M., and one hour in the evening on the arrival of the mail. C. B. PLUMMER, P. M.

A SURE THING.—Dr. J. C. Young, upon the receipt of one dollar, will send to any part of California, Nevada Territory, Oregon, or Washington Territory, a prescription, with full and complete directions, that will secure the possessor against the possibility of any Private Complaints. Very simple, very safe, and very sure. It cannot fail in its action.

Having been very successful in his profession, and accumulated a fortune in this State, the Doctor wishes to devote his time to the interests of mankind generally, and to the rising generation in particular, that they may come into the world at least, blessed with pure and uncontaminated blood, a good constitution, a firmance in its life, and perfectly free from that Scourge of the Age, Hereditary Venereal. He is thus induced to offer his valuable prescriptions for an amount simply sufficient to cover absolute expenses.

Dr. J. C. Young has practiced in this city for upwards of thirteen years, and his constant success has qualified him to prescribe remedies that are positive in curing and preventing any form of the venereal. He offers his success as a guarantee, and pledges his professional reputation upon the efficacy of the articles administered.

Address, (inclosing one dollar, with stamp to pay return postage,) Dr. J. C. Young, 615 Commercial street, opposite the Mint, San Francisco.

N. B.—Those already afflicted are referred to the Doctor's advertisement in another column, in which he pledges himself, by his motto, *no cure, no pay*, to fulfill his obligations. Read and consider.

NEW CASH STORE,
Main street, above Stockton.

A. H. DAVIS HAVING PURCHASED THE entire stock of goods of Messrs. H. C. Harvey & Co., would invite the attention of all to the fact that he is prepared to furnish all articles in his line at prices that cannot fail to satisfy. Buying for cash he is enabled to sell at reduced rates for cash. An excellent assortment of

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
CROCKERY,
PRESERVES,
LIQUORS,
GRAIN, &c.,

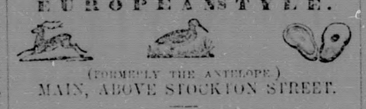
Of the purest quality will be constantly kept on hand, and sold as

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and fair dealing to receive a portion of the patronage. Goods packed to Order, Free. [illegible]
May 24-tf

A. HOWARD. CHARLEY THOMAS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
EUROPEAN STYLE.



(FORMERLY THE ANTELOPE.)
MAIN, ABOVE STOCKTON STREET.

THE PROPRIETORS, OLD RESIDENTS OF Dutch Flat, and experienced in the Hotel and Restaurant business, take pleasure in announcing to the public generally, that they have opened the above place and intend keeping it in pure city style, and trust their efforts will meet with public favor. This house will be kept open day and night.

Meals served at all hours.

Boarders taken by the Week, Day or Single Meal. N. B. The patrons of our house can rest assured that no trouble or expense will be spared in furnishing all the delicacies in their season, viz:

Fresh Vegetables, Daily.
Fresh and prepared Fruits.
Fresh Oysters and Clams,

from the shell or cooked in any style desired.

Green Turtle, Turkey, Pigeon, Chicken, Quail, Partridge, Hare, Squirrel, etc.,

all of which will be furnished in as good style as can be found in the State.

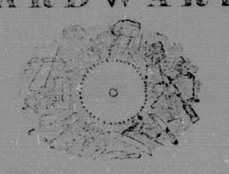
Don't forget the place, opposite Havey & Hooper's old stand; Main street. You will always be sure to get your money's worth. HOWARD & THOMAS.
April 2-3m

WM. H. HILLHOUSE,

Will constantly keep on hand all kinds of

HARDWARE!

STOVES,



STOVES,

TINWARE, &c., &c.,

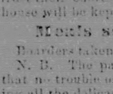
Something Just Received of Great Importance to Miners!

The subscriber takes this early opportunity of announcing to the "Honest Miners," that he is prepared to furnish Iron, Hydraulic Pipe and fixtures, as expeditiously and on as reasonable terms, (per lb. or foot, or any other way), as "any other man." All persons intending to fit up their Claims with Iron Pipe this fall will consult their interests by calling on me before contracting elsewhere.

Together with a general assortment of all articles in my line. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of

Hydraulic Pipe, Hose Pipe!

or anything else pertaining to his business, or the wants of a mining community, at reasonable rates. ap10-tf



LIVERY AND STAGE STABLE.

Sacramento street, Dutch Flat.

THOMAS MORRIS,.....PROPRIETOR.

HAVING THE LARGEST AND MOST convenient Stable in the place, offers superior accommodations to Teamsters and the traveling public. An extensive Wagon Yard is connected with the establishment.

Horses to let on Livery.

Animals stabled, boarded and groomed by the day, week or month, at reasonable rates.

19-tf

MOUNTAINEER STAGE LINE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, the Coaches of the "Mountaineer Line" will leave Dutch Flat daily, at 3 A. M., for Sacramento, connecting with the cars of the Placer & Nevada Railroad Co., at Auburn station at 10½ A. M., and arriving at Sacramento at 1¾ P. M., same day, connecting with the boats for San Francisco. Returning, leaves Sacramento at 6½ A. M., daily, connecting with the coaches at Auburn station at 9 A. M., arriving at Dutch Flat at 5½ P. M.

This line connects at Auburn with the coaches for Forest Hill, Todd's Valley, Yankee Jim's and Michigan Bluffs; at Illinoistown, with coaches for Iowa Hill. Through tickets for all these points can be procured at the Stage office "What Cheer House," Sacramento; also, at the offices in the above named places for Sacramento or Folsom.

Passengers by this line can rely upon receiving every attention necessary for safety, speed and comfort. WM. HAMILTON,
Oct. 2, 1862.—tf. Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOUIS GROSS.....C. B. PLUMMER.....J. H. BOKE

GROSS, PLUMMER & BOKE

DEALERS IN

Stationery, Blank, School, and Miscellaneous Books,

Choice Brands of Tobacco and Cigars, Genuine and Imitation Meerschaum Pipes,
CUTLERY,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FRUIT,
CONFECTIONERY,
MUSIC,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CAMPHENE,
COAL OIL,
LAMPS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
NEWSPAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, &c.

Subscriptions or advertisements received for any of the Sacramento or San Francisco papers.

Post Office, Main Street,

Store formerly occupied by L. Gross.
Dutch Flat, May 10, 1862 —tf.

GEORGE W. HEPPARD,
House Sign and Ornamental PAINTER,

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

Every description of work executed in the best style. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. ap5-tf

PLACER BREWERY.
BOOMERANG.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED this well known establishment and favorite resort, will hereafter keep it in the best style having always on hand the best

Wines and Liquors!

Cigars and fresh brewed lager. By strict attention to business and accommodation to customers he hopes to obtain a share of public patronage. Call and see me.
March 13th, 1862 —tf J. F. MEYER.

BED ROCK SALOON,

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

GEO. L. SLOCUMB,..... ....Proprietor.

KEEP CONSTANTLY on hand the finest

Wines, Brandies, Cigars

and playing cards in the market, in lots to suit customers. Billiard Balls, Cues and Cue Wafers purchased for customers at lowest city prices.
December 4, 1862.—tf

PLACER BUTCHER SHOP,

Corner of Sacramento and Main streets,
Dutch Flat, Cal.

F. GROHS, DESIRES TO INform the public that he constantly keeps on hand a good assortment of fresh BEEF, PORK, MUTTON and Homemade SAUSAGE, which he sells at the most reasonable rates. Persons at a distance supplied daily.
March 13, 1862—tf

EMPIRE BILLIARD SALOON,
Main Street, Dutch Flat.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED this favorite and well known Liquor and Billiard Saloon, which he has thoroughly refitted and renovated, making it one of the most desirable retreats in town, invites the patronage of the citizens. The Bar will be furnished with

Good Wines and Liquors,

And a competent and accommodating bar-keeper constantly in attendance to supply the wants of the customers. DAVID MAYER.
Jan. 20.—tf Proprietor.

FRESH LARD.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION OF THE CITIZENS of Dutch Flat and vicinity is directed to the fact that I have constantly on hand a large supply of Fresh Lard, which I will furnish to order,

In Can or Leaf,

at the lowest market price for cash.

Hotel keepers, families or miners supplied with the best quality of pork, for packing or corning, in quantities to suit, by immediate application to
Jan. 1.—tf F. GROHS, Placer Market.

Dutch Flat Saw Mill.

THE ABOVE SAW MILL being the oldest established mill now in operation in the vicinity of Dutch Flat, having been lately repaired, is now capable of cutting lumber equal to the most celebrated mills in Placer county. We have on hand a general assortment of sash and green lumber, hard and soft lumber, and having

Reduced the Prices!

to correspond with the times, will sell as LOW if not a *little* lower than any other Saw Mill in this vicinity.

We are now receiving in the yard a large and superior lot of saw logs, and can fill orders for lumber with dispatch of all usual dimensions, varying in length from 10 to 30 feet.

Being situated within a few hundred yards of Dutch Flat, and convenient to most of the valuable mining claims, offer superior inducements to

Miners and Builders

Who will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.sing

Lumber delivered to any point within ten miles. ALLEN TOWLE.
Dutch Flat, June 24th, 1860, tf

GEO. RANDOLPH. HENRY BRINKMAN.

RANDOLPH & BRINKMAN'S
FASHIONABLE
HAIR DRESSING SALOON
AND
Barber Shop.

Next Door below the Post Office, Main Street, Dutch Flat.

THE PROPRIETORS RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Dutch Flat and vicinity, or strangers visiting this place, that they cannot be excelled in

Hair Dressing,
Hair Cutting,
Shampooing and Shaving,

by any artists on the Pacific slope, and guarantee entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their patronage. November 20.—tf

SAFES! SAFES!

F. TILLMAN,

No. 90 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

SOLE Agent for TILTON & McFARLAND'S celebrated Fire Proof and Burglar Safes. This Safe is well known in the market for its unsurpassed fire-proof quality, having withstood in California, as well as in the East, the hottest fires known. We can refer to endless certificates from parties in our mining towns, where these Safes have been subject to the most severe tests of its fire-proof qualities. The Safes are secured by our Combination Lock. This Lock is in every respect the most secure one in use: it requires the key and combination to open the Safe. If the key should be abstracted from the owner, it would be perfectly useless to the possessor without his knowing the combination, or mental key, which the owner carries in his head. To those in want of a reliable Safe we offer the above cheaper than any other in the market.

A large assortment on hand and to arrive.

6m F. TILLMAN, 90 Battery st

BLANKS! BLANKS!

AN EXCELLENT assortment of Legal Blanks just printed at the EQUIRER office, such as

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, SUMMONS,
EXECUTIONS, ATTACHMENTS,
WARRANTS AND SUBPŒNAS.

[illegible] printed at this office have been revised by one of the most eminent lawyers in the State.

GEO. JOHNSTON. HARDY A. GARRISON

JOHNSTON & CO.,
Forwarding and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

California Produce

Auburn Station, Placer Co.

Mark your goods "J. & CO., Auburn Station." Send receipts to Johnston & Co. mar26,-3m

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,
PRACTICAL BOOKBINDER,

Paper Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer
517 Clay and 214 Commercial streets,
Between Montgomery and Sansome
San Francisco.

☞ Binding of every description neatly executed. Blank Books Ruled and Bound to any desired Pattern. Aug. 21, 1862-1y.

IN TIME OF HEALTH

PREPARE FOR SICKNESS.—

It is preposterous to think that because we are in health, disease will never overtake us. How many have gone forth in the morning and returned home to lay down upon beds of sickness for months! We would remind our readers, that, for a family medicine, nothing can equal SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP. Of Humors it is a sure exterminator. Scrofula and Cancer, Rheumatism and Neuralgia, are all cured by this magical remedy. REDINGTON & CO., Agents, 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco. dec1-6m

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY CITIZENS WHOSE NAMES AND RESIDENCES WILL BE FOUND IN THE PAMPHLETS, GIVING EVIDENCE OF ASTONISHING CURES OF CONSUMPTION, BY USING THIS MEDICINE. GIVE IT A TRIAL. REDINGTON & CO., AGENTS, 416 AND 418 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. dec1-6m.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

COLDS! COUGHS!!

Brown's Bronchial Troches *Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, clear and give strength to the voice of*

PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when *Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness* and *Sore Throat* are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box.

REDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 416 and 418 Front streets,
dec1-6m San Francisco, General Agents.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,
Snuff & Tobacco Manufacturer
16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,

(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagan.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch.
or Lundyfoot,

☞ ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE LARGE RED CTION IN PIECES OF FINE CUT CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCOS, WHICH WILL BE FOUND OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

TOBACCO.

SMOKING.	FINE CUT CHEWING.	SMOKING.
Long,	P. A. L., or plain,	S. Jago
No. 1,	Cavendish, or Sweet,	Spanish,
No. 2,	Sweet Scented Oronoco,	Canaster,
1 & 2 mixed,	Tin Foil Cavendish,	Turkish,
Granulated.		

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. May 21.-1y

AMERICAN EXCHANGE,

SANSOME STREET,
Opposite the American Theater,
an Francisco.

S. H. SEYMOUR,.....Proprietor.

THE UNDERSIGNED, LONG CONNECTED with the establishment as Book keeper, begs leave respectfully to inform the old patrons of the house, and the public generally, that he has leased from Mr. Bailey Sargent,

THIS MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT,

which will in future be entirely under his management and control, and where he will be pleased to see his old friends and the traveling public. He flatters himself that his experience in the business, and his long acquaintance with the people of California, will be a guarantee that no one will leave his house dissatisfied, and he pledges himself to spare no pains or expense in providing every means for the comfort and satisfaction of his guests,

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE is so well known to the people of California, that it seems almost unnecessary to say anything in praise, either of the building or its location. The Proprietor will only remark that it is inferior to no house in the State in all the requirements of a FIRST CLASS HOTEL, being in a central location and easy of access from all parts of the city. The ROOMS are large and WELL VENTILATED, and furnished with Spring Mattresses. Water has been introduced into all part of the house.

BATH ROOMS on the premises for the convenience of families.

Two Coaches are attached to the Hotel to convey passengers to and from the steamers.

my25-3m SIMON H. SEYMOUR.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVRETISEMENTS.

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA,
Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass.

This celebrated preparation has stood the test of six years with the California public—who are justly considered as a community the most intelligent in the world—during which period we are proud to say it has given more than satisfaction:—it has become the household remedy for Californians particularly, who, from much exposure, bad food, imperfect shelter and irregular habits, suffer more from

RHEUMATISM

Than any community in the world; and we are safe in saying that as a rule, California Rheumatism cannot be cured thoroughly without the use of

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA,

It is the only preparation that will cure rheumatism, as thousands can testify who have tried the medicines of the best Doctors in the country, without receiving any benefit therefrom. It all cases it gives immediate relief when taken as per directions on the bottle.

FEMALES

in delicate health would do well to try the virtues of this remedy, as it insures a peculiar beneficial influence upon the vascular system not obtained by any other remedy. It quickly removes from the blood and other fluids the impurities of unhealthy secretions, which engenders a long train of diseases, such as Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Blotches and Pimples on the face and body, Humors, Pustules, Sores, Tumors, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Scald Head, Swelled Neck, Liver Complaint, Lumbago, Chronic Sore Eyes, Gout, Cancer, Enlargement of the Ovaries, and Diseases of the Heart, are cured by the renovating action of this truly valuable medicine. It acts like a charm, purifying the blood of all morbid and corrupt matter, and at the same time strengthens and invigorates the whole system.—Salt Rheum will positively yield to the medical powers of this remedy, in conjunction with Hall's Rosemary Cerate, it has cured cases of over twenty years standing, the diseased covering nearly the whole surface of the body.

MERCUIAL DISEASES

and all diseases arising from lead, mercury, and arsenic, such as aching pains in the bones, dimness of sight, low fevers, and worst of all, mercurial Rheumatism, are relieved by one bottlee of this remedy. Night sweats, wasting of flesh, spitting of blood, habitual costiveness, and piles—thousands can testify to the efficacy of Hall's Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass in the above named diseases. It increases the appetite and the flesh, gives a healthy tone and vigor to the whole system, building up a new constitution. As the constitution is the blood and this remedy thoroughly purifies, cleanses, and purges it of impure matters, and at the same time stimulates into healthy action the whole Visceral System, which is engaged in the manufacture of the blood, hence the health of the whole system will follow, and a

LONG LIFE

with a healthy and cheerful mind—sure indications of a healthy body—can be obtained by the most delicate person, by thoroughly purging the blood in the Spring and Fall of the year, with

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW DOCK AND IODIDE OF POTASS.

Imitations,

Owing to the great and unparalleled success of the remedy hundreds of unprincipled persons seek to palm off on the public, worthless trash called by the same name. The Genuine Hall's Sarsaparilla contains neither spirits, mercury or arsenic.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere for $1, and by the proprietors,

R. HALL & CO.,
se110-6m 381 and 388 Clay str., San Francisco.

HOLIDAY CIRCULAR.

A. ROMAN & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS,
Importers and Publishers.
Nos. 417 and 419 Montgomery Street.
(Lecount's Building.)
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

We would most respectfully invite the attention of the Public to the MAGNIFICENT STOCK of

Holiday Goods,

We are now opening, comprising the latest and most elegant assortment of Foreign and Domestic

Gift Books and Annuals

For the coming year, together with an extensive and elegant assortment of Foreign and Domestic

Photograph Albums,
FOR THE CENTER TABLE,

In new and improved styles and sizes—plain, rich and fancy—many in exquisite taste, bound in the finest Turkey Morocco or Velvet, with Gold-plated Ornaments and Clasps, and suitable for Holiday, Marriage or Birthday Gifts.

Auto-Photograph Albums,
Photo-Albums of Pictures and Poetry,
Photo-Bibles and Prayer-Books

Our stock of these novel and unique articles, together with the life-like CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS for the same, is much the largest on this Coast, and for variety and general excellence is second to none in the United States.

Superb Family Bibles,

ELEGANTLY ILLUMINATED AND ILLUSTRATED—printed with new and beautiful type, on the finest paper—and bound in the most substantial manner with massive Clasps and Ornaments.

PRAYER BOOKS,

In every variety of size and style of binding, plain or richly paneled Morocco, with or without Clasps, or the Pew, Reticule or Pocket.

Elegant and Accurate Editions of the Poets,

In Morocco Antique, from Homer to the more modern Longfellow, Tennyson, Mrs. Browning, Miss Proctor, etc., etc.

STANDARD AUTHORS,

Fine Library Sets of the works of Dickens, Cooper, Irving, D'Israeli, Prescott, Gibbon, Hume, Hood, etc., as well as the Classics, Addison, Swift, etc.—Also full sets of Bohn's valuable Standard, Illustrated Scientific, Classical, Historical and Antiquarian Libraries.

WAVERLY NOVELS,

Twenty different editions—from five to fifty volumes—handsomely bound.

AMBROTYPE COPIES
OF
Fine Pictures and Statuary,

Plain and elegantly framed, including in part, Raphael's Madonnas, and Gems from Murillo, Corregio, De LaRoche, Landseer, Herring, Sant, etc., more beautiful than engravings, and much cheaper.

Juvenile Books,

Including Linen Primers, Moveable Toy Books and choice single volumes and sets of Books for the Young; an assortment unsurpassed in quantity, quality and excellence, and to which we respectfully invite the attention of Parents and Teachers, and those having the care of Children and Youth.

To those wishing to purchase Gifts for the coming Holidays, (and nothing is more beautiful or more cherished than an elegant Book), we offer by far the largest stock of fresh and desirable goods in our line, from an

All line Edition of the Poets, in 125 vols., 16 mo half calf, extra gilt;

Encyclopedia Brittanica, 8th edition, 22 vols., royal quarto;

Audubon and Bachman's Birds and Animals of America, in 10 vols., royal octavo, Morocco Antiquo and elegantly colored plates;

Down to the Box of Blocks or Toy Primer. Feeling satisfied from the care used in purchasing and selecting, and from patronage already received, that no one need leave our Establishment without being satisfied in taste and price.

Orders from the Trade and from Parties throughout the Country are respectfully solicited, and we pledge ourselves to fill the same with the utmost care and attention. Any desirable work, published within the last forty years, may be found upon our shelves, and at the very lowest rates.

A. ROMAN & CO.,
Nos. 417 and 419 Montgomery street.
dec4-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

ORDINANCES.

ORDINANCE, NO. 1.

AN ORDINANCE FIXING THE AMOUNT OF BONDS AND DEFINING THE DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS OF THE TOWN OF DUTCH FLAT.

The Board of Trustees of the Town of Dutch Flat do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. That the officers of the town of Dutch Flat shall each give a bond with two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Board of Trustees, for the faithful performance of their duties, in the following sums, viz:

The Clerk in the sum of five hundred dollars;
" Assessor " five hundred "
" Marshal " one thousand "
" Collector " fifteen hundred "
" Treasurer " two thousand "

and they shall each qualify as provided for in section 5th of the Act of incorporation of the town of Dutch Flat.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to attend all meetings of the Board of Trustees, to keep a correct record of their proceedings and to perform all duties required of him by the Board of Trustees, properly belonging to the office of Clerk.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Clerk, as ex-officio Assessor to correctly assess all persons residing in, and all property situated within the corporation limits, in such manner as shall hereinafter be provided for by ordinance.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Marshal to promptly enforce such ordinances as may hereafter be passed by the Board of Trustees, for the peace, quiet, cleanliness or safety of the town. To arrest and bring to justice all persons violating such ordinances and perform all duties properly belonging to the office of Marshal. And he shall make a report to the Board of Trustees of all matters appertaining to his office once every three months.

SEC. 5. The Marshal as ex-officio Collector shall promptly collect all monies as hereinafter provided by ordinance, and shall pay all monies so collected to the Treasurer once every two weeks, taking his receipt therefor, which receipt he shall file with the town Clerk. And he shall make a report to the Board of Trustees once every three months of all matters appertaining to his office.

SEC. 6. The Treasurer shall receive all monies belonging to the town, and shall pay out the same only on an order signed by the President of the Board of Trustees and the town Clerk. And he shall keep a book in which he shall make entries from time to time of all monies received by him for the town, and of all orders paid by him, drawn and signed as aforesaid. And said book shall show at all times the amount of money (if any) in the hands of the Treasurer, belonging to the town, and he shall make a report to the Board of Trustees once every three months, of all matters appertaining to his office.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the watchman to be on the street, within the corporation limits of the town, between the hours of nine o'clock P. M., and five o'clock A. M., and he is hereby made a conservator of the Peace during his hours of duty, and shall have and is hereby granted the power of arresting and bringing to justice all riotous and disorderly persons, and all persons whom he may find violating the laws of the State or any of the town ordinances, during the hours when he is on duty.

SEC. 8. The watchman shall receive a salary of seventy-five dollars per month for his services, which shall be paid out of the town treasury, and he shall receive in addition one-half of the fees for making arrests of persons, as provided for in section 7 of this ordinance; the other half of said fees going to the town treasury. And the fees for making arrests shall be the same as the fees of the Marshal in like cases.

Provided, that unless the parties arrested by the watchman, as provided in section 7 of this ordinance, shall be convicted before the Recorder or Justice of the Peace, he shall receive for making such arrests no fees whatever.

SEC. 9. This ordinance shall take effect on and after its passage.

Approved, May 11th, 1863.
J. H. WILLITS *President.*
Attest: C. B. PLUMMER, Cl'k.

ORDINANCE NO. 2.

AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING A RECORDER'S COURT IN THE TOWN OF DUTCH FLAT.

The Board of Trustees of the town of Dutch Flat do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. That the Justice of the Peace residing and holding his office within the corporate limits of the town, is hereby appointed and empowered to exercise all the powers of Recorder for said town, to try and determine all issues, offences, and violations of any of the ordinances which have been or may hereafter be passed by the Board of Trustees of said town of Dutch Flat, and to perform such other duties as may be consistent with his office as Recorder, as specified in the act of the Legislature for the incorporation of towns.

SEC. 2 The Recorder shall be required to give a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars with two good and sufficient sureties to be approved by the Board of Trustees, for the faithful performance of his duties as Recorder, and shall qualify in like manner as the town officers, as provided for in section 1st of ordinance No. 1.

SEC. 3. All monies collected by the Recorder for fines, or on suits, shall be paid into the Treasury on the first Monday of each month, and for an omission to do so he may be proceeded against upon his bond in the name of the corporation, in the manner authorized by law, in the failure of such officer to pay over money so collected.

SEC. 4 The Recorder shall receive for his services the same amount of fees as are or may be hereafter allowed Justices of the Peace in Placer county for like services.

SEC. 5. This ordinance shall take effect on and after its passage.

Approved, May 11th, 1863.
J. H. WILLITS, *President.*
Attest: C. B. PLUMMER, Cl'k.

ORDINANCE NO. 3.

AN ORDINANCE TO ASSESS AND COLLECT A TAX IN THE TOWN OF DUTCH FLAT.

The Board of Trustees of the town of Dutch Flat do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. There shall be and is hereby levied upon all assessable and taxable property within the corporate limits of the town of Dutch Flat, a tax of one quarter of one per cent.; and upon every white male inhabitant of twenty-one years and upwards, residing within the corporate limits of the town, a poll tax of one dollar per annum, and upon every able bodied male, between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, residing within the limits of the town, a road tax of two dollars per annum, said road tax to be faithfully applied to road and street purposes, with the corporation limits.

SEC. 2. It shall be and is hereby made the duty of the Assessor of the town of Dutch Flat, to proceed immediately after the publication of this ordinance to assess the taxes on property and polls as provided in section 1st. He shall take down alphabetically the name of each person, and describe the property assessed, with the valuation thereof, and he shall complete said assessment and return his assessment roll to the town Clerk on or before the 20th day of June A. D. 1863, and on or before the 20th day of June each succeeding year.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the town Clerk on or before the 1st day of July 1863, and on or before the 1st day of July each year thereafter to furnish to the Collector a correct assessment roll, with the amount of taxes correctly computed to each person, and the whole amount of said taxes shall be by him added up and the total amount thereof charged against said Collector in an account to be kept by said Clerk, and the Clerk shall from time to time credit the Collector with the amounts paid by him to the Treasurer.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Collector to collect from each and every person the amount of taxes hereby assessed and for that purpose he may accompany the Assessor and demand from each citizen at the time of being assessed the amount of taxes thus levied, and when a copy of said roll is furnished him he shall mark thereon the word *Paid* opposite the name of the person thus paying, and shall proceed to collect the remainder of said taxes and complete the collection thereof, by the 1st day of August A. D. 1863, and the 1st day of August each year thereafter. And if by the said time there shall remain upon said assessment roll any delinquent tax-payers, he shall make out a correct list thereof, with a description of the property, the amount of assessment, and the amount of taxes due thereon, and shall return the same to the Clerk or the Board of Trustees

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the President of the Board of Trustees, upon the order of the Board, to proceed after the return of said delinquent list, to file in the Justice's court of Township No. 4, proper complaints against said delinquents, each separately, setting forth the fact of the levying of the tax, the assessing of the property, the demand for payment of said tax and the refusal or failure of the parties to pay the same, and he shall prosecute the same to judgment, and said suits shall be brought in the name of the inhabitants of the town of Dutch Flat, and he shall procure the issuing of execution thereon, and the collection of said judgment in the mode and manner prescribed by the laws of this State, and the judgment thus acquired shall be a lien upon all the real estate of the parties delinquent, but the personal property (if any) of said delinquent shall first be exhausted, before the enforcement of said lien against the real estate of said delinquent.

SEC. 6. This ordinance shall take effect on and after its passage.

J. H. WILLITS, *President.*
Attest: C. B. PLUMMER, Cl'k.

ORDINANCE NO. 4.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROHIBIT SWINE FROM RUNNING AT LARGE IN THE TOWN OF DUTCH FLAT.

The Board of Trustees of the town of Dutch Flat do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. It is hereby declared unlawful for the owners of swine to allow the said animals to run at large in any of the streets, alleys or highways of the town of Dutch Flat. And any swine running at large as aforesaid, shall be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. It is hereby made the duty of the Marshal to cause any and all swine found running at large in violation of this ordinance, to be confined in a secure enclosure, and therein detained, until it or they be released or disposed of as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. When any swine shall have been impounded, as provided in Section 2d of this ordinance, and shall have remained unreleased for the space of twenty-four hours, the Marshal shall post notices of such fact in at least three public places within the limits of the town, and said notices shall contain a general description of the swine so impounded, and shall announce that said animal or animals if not released as hereinafter provided, will be sold by him at public sale, to the highest bidder, at such time and place as shall be specified in said notice, which time shall be at least twenty-four hours after posting such notice.

SEC. 4. At the time and place, mentioned in the aforesaid notice, the Marshal shall proceed to sell the impounded animal or animals, described in said notice, to the highest bidder for *Cash*, and after deducting the sums specified in section 5 of this ordinance, he shall pay the residue, if any there be, to the owners of said animal or animals, if to him known, but if unknown, then he shall pay such residue to the town Treasurer.

SEC. 5. For each animal impounded, posted and sold, as above provided, the Marshal shall retain of the proceeds of the sale as follows, viz: For each animal over the weight of fifty pounds, three dollars, of which he may retain the sum of two dollars for his own services, and shall pay the other one dollar into the town treasury. And for each animal under the weight of fifty pounds, he shall retain the sum of one dollar for his own services, and the residue, if any there be, he shall pay into the town treasury. *Provided*, that at any time before the time fixed in the above mentioned notice for the sale of such animal or animals, the owner or owners thereof may redeem it or them by paying to the Marshal for each animal over the weight of fifty pounds two dollars, and for each animal under the weight of fifty pounds one dollar, of which amount the Marshal may retain one half for his own services, and shall pay the other half into the town Treasury.

SEC. 6. The Marshal shall keep a book to be called a "pound book" in which he shall enter, at the time, a memorandum of all sales under this ordinance, together with a general description of each animal sold, and the price received therefor.

SEC. 7. This ordinance shall take effect on and after June 10th, 1863.

Approved, May 19th, 1863.
J. H. WILLITS, *President.*
Attest: C. B. PLUMMER, Cl'k.

ORDINANCE NO. 5.

AN ORDINANCE TO COLLECT A TAX ON DOGS RUNNING AT LARGE IN THE TOWN OF DUTCH FLAT.

The Board of Trustees of the town of Dutch Flat do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. A tax of three dollars per annum is hereby levied on each dog found running at large within the limits of the town of Dutch Flat after July 1st 1863.

SEC. 2. Annually on the first Monday of June the Clerk shall deliver to the Treasurer as many metallic tags as may be necessary, and said tags shall be numbered from one to the highest number, and they shall be altered in shape annually so as to be easily designated from the tags issued the preceding year.

SEC. 3. On or before the first Monday in July of each year, the Treasurer shall expose for sale tags as above described, and shall deliver them to any person on the payment of three dollars for each tag delivered.

SEC. 4. Every dog that shall be found running at large within the town limits, after the first Monday of July, A. D. 1863, and not having one of the tags furnished by the Treasurer, according to section 3 of this ordinance, attached to a collar upon its neck, shall be liable to be taken possession of by any person, and it is hereby made the duty of the Marshal to take possession of such dog or dogs so at large without said tax, and shall keep it or them safely in a secure enclosure, until it or they be released or disposed of as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 5. Any person may obtain the release of any dog or dogs impounded as aforesaid by the payment of three dollars for each dog, which sum said Marshal may retain as his fees, but if such dog or dogs are not so released within forty-eight hours after being impounded, then it shall be lawful, and is hereby made the duty of the Marshal to kill said dog or dogs.

SEC. 6. This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved, May 19th, 1863.
J. H. WILLITS, *President.*
Attest: C. B PLUMMER, Cl'k.

ORDINANCE NO. 6.

AN ORDINANCE TO LICENSE THEATRES, CIRCUSES, SHOWS AND OTHER PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS IN THE TOWN OF DUTCH FLAT.

The Board of Trustees of the town of Dutch Flat do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. The owners or managers of every circus, caravan or menagerie, hereafter exhibiting within the limits of the town of Dutch Flat, shall pay to the said town for each performance, a license tax of ten dollars, and the owners or managers of every other public show, exhibition, theatre, concert, or other public performance for which an admission fee is charged, shall pay to the said town for each performance within the said limits, a license tax of two dollars and fifty cents.

SEC. 2. The said tax shall be paid to the Collector or Treasurer of said town, and the officer to whom the said tax is paid, shall give to the person paying the same a receipt therefor, which receipt shall specify the amount paid, the character of the exhibition, and the time of the performance thereby licensed.

SEC. 3 Every person who shall open, or conduct, or carry on, or who shall cause to be opened, conducted, or carried on, any of the performances on which a license tax is imposed by the first section of this ordinance, or who shall take any part therein, as manager or actor, without the license tax having been paid, as provided in the 2d section of this ordinance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, the person so convicted shall pay a fine for each offence of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, and in default of the payment of said fine, the person so convicted, shall be imprisoned for a term of days equal to half the number of dollars of the fine imposed.

SEC. 4. *Provided* nevertheless that nothing in the above sections shall apply to any concert, exhibition, or other public performance given by the citizens of the town of Dutch Flat.

SEC. 5. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, May 19th, 1863.
J. H. WILLITS, *President.*
Attest: C. B. PLUMMER, Cl'k.

GROVER & BAKER'S

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Sewing Machines!

For Family Use and Manufacturing Purposes

☞ Prices from $60 Upwards ☜

Over 50,000 in Use!

WE beg to assure the public that the well-known reputation of these Machines for RELIABILITY will be fully sustained, and in our rapidly increasing business the same care will be faithfully exercised in every department of our manufacture. Every Machine sold by us *IS WARRANPED IN EVERY RESPECT.*

The public attention is respectfully requested to the following

Card from the Grover & Baker S. M. Company.

The public, in their eagerness to supply themselves with Sewing Machines making the GROVER & BAKER stitch must not forget to purchase them of the parties who alone are authorised to sell them. All machines sewing from the spools and in which one needle only penetrates the cloth, and having a feed which allows the material to be turned at will are infringements.

GROVER & BAKER, S. M. CO.

A Card from Elias Howe, Jr.

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in, or use, any Sewing Machines which sew from two spools and make the stitch known as the GROVER & BAKER stitch, unless the same are purchased from the *GROVER & BAKER SEWING COMPANY*, or their Agents, or Licenses, and stamped under my patent of September, 10, 14

Said Company and their Licenses, alone, are legally authorized under their own patents, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell said kind of Sewing Machines, and all others are piracies upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly wherever found.

ELIAS HOWE, JR.

☞ The attention of Tailors and Manufacturers, who prefer the "Lock stitch," is called to our

Improved Shuttle Machines,

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J. F. BARSS, Placerville;
D. E. GORDON, Weaverville;
T. A. SPRINGER, Jackson. je26-tf

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE State of California, Oregon, and adjacent Territories:

THE SUBSCRIBER ONE OF YOUR EARLIEST citizens of California, and for the most of his time engaged as a Journalist, and particularly of late in a Journal devoted to the chief resources of the Pacific States, respectfully submits the following plan and proposition for the purpose of bringing hither from England, France and Germany the working classes, mechanics artizans, miners, and capitalists for the purpose of developing the resources of our thinly populated States and Territotories, thereby reducing labor, the establishing of Factories, the occupation of the millions of acres of arrable land now lying dormant, and to work our mines. The benefit accruing to our Government—to the marine conveyances—the merchant—the manufacturer, the mining conveyances and professional community cannot but be beneficial, provided the facilities are offered to such emigrants, and according to the tenor of our laws regarding such. For these purposes the subscriber desires to seek only the necessary or pecuniary aid to take him across the Pacific and Atlantic, so that he may be enabled to lay before the people of Europe a work which he has compiled from authentic sources comprising the mineral wealth of the Pacific States, including partly Mexico, Lower California, British Columbia, &c., together with a synopsis of the climatology, agriculture, arts and manufactures, with interesting statistics of our imports and exports, and population. Also, the organic acts of our State, the local and general laws governing mining, the Preemption Act, and kindred subjects pertaining to the Pacific States. The author reserving for himself the right of translation of this work (which has cost him three years of his time to collect and compile) in the German and French languages.

He contemplates making the tour to the Atlantic States and Europe in February or March 1863, and will equip himself with the mineral materials, fossil remains, &c., and illustrate them by diagrams and discourses throughout the Atlantic States and Europe.

Such a work which your petitioner has in view cannot be published in this State without an extraordinary outlay, nor have we the materials artists, or skill in copperplate or wood engraving. The work will comprise from 400 to 500 pages, to be handsomely illustrated with colored plates, maps, &c., quarto form. The subscriber will add thereto a complete list of all the associations and companies, especially mining companies.

He goes to Europe for the purpose of seeing all the manufacturing places, machines and utensils; also to the leading mining districts and metallurgical establishments, to acquire from the best sources there the best mode of treating our rich minerals, and lay those several important features before our people through the *Mining and Scientific Press*, and the work he hereby offers. But the most important subject in his mission is the inducements he will offer to the Europeans of our immensely rich mining fields and agricultural lands, together with the great advantages offered by a liberal and protective government for industrious citizens.

The Subscriber, therefore, calls upon the citizens in the Pacific States who have the interests of our new States nearest their heart, to aid him in this great and laudable undertaking with means. Each subscriber will be furnished with a copy of this work, which is designed to be useful in the counting house, to the professional man and miner. The author desires to state that whatever aid or subscription he may be furnished with by the people of this State he will refund after the publication of the work, or leave the amount to be taken out in books.

Respectfully submitted,
JULIUS SILVERSMITH.

December 11, 1862 ---

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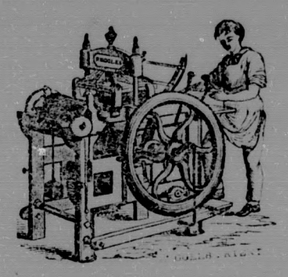

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The first NEW YORK MERCURY Novelette for the New Year, to be commenced in the issue of January 3, 1863, is called

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THE HEIRESS OF CASTLE CLIFF.

BY COUSIN MAY CARLETON,

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The productions of this distinguished authoress need no eulogy. Public opinion has long since pronounced them superior to any other novelettes published on this side of the Atlantic; and the true test of their merit is found in the fact that they are eagerly reproduced after their publication in the MERCURY, by the English press. We may add that the new tale, "Victoria," is fully equal in interest and depth of plot to either of those which have secured so large a share of public approval, and we can earnestly recommend it to all story-readers.

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Dr. J. C. Young has been a practical specialist for a period of twenty years, and for twelve years on this coast, during which time his private medical and surgical institute has been in uninterrupted successful operation, discharging cured annually upwards of five thousand patients. Cure always guaranteed or no pay required.

Long practice and thorough investigation into the causes of diseases of the urinary organs, enables Dr. Young to determine clearly, and at once, the true nature of the complaint submitted to his care, securing the patient against the dangers of delay liable, and which, alas! too often do arise from mistaken judgment; thus treating the disorder from the start with all the advantage a perfect knowledge gives.

Venereal diseases, of every class and nature, cured in the most perfect, speedy, and permanent manner, without the use of mercury in any form.

Syphilis and its adjuncts, Gonorrhœa and its accompanying diseases; all disorders of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Prostate; Seminal Weakness; Diseases of the Heart and Lungs; Dyspepsia; Indigestion; Impotency; Incipient Consumption, etc.

Persons afflicted with symptoms after having been treated, should consult Dr. Young at once, as no disease is cured unless the patient feels perfectly well. If there is a particle of disease left in the system, it will break out at some future time when least expected, or be handed down to an innocent offspring. Persons who have been treated with mercury should be very cautious in believing that they are well for it is a scientific fact that the mercury will mingle with the venereal and form a disease a great deal worse than the original. All those who have reason to think, by bad feelings, that they have been treated thus, should consult Dr. Young, and he will examine their cases and tell them at once how they stand.—Consultation Free.

Of all the above enumerated diseases—terrible in their array, and fearful as they are in their results—the one standing preeminent amongst them for severity and destructive effects, is that most terrible of all diseases, seminal weakness, or spermatorrhœa.

Those who have become the victims of solitary vice, that dreadful, fascinating and destructive habit, which fills thousands of sick rooms with paralytics and consumptives, and hundreds of untimely graves with its misguided victims, should consult, without a moment's delay, one who will sympathize with their sufferings, and cure them for a moderate compensation.

Dr. J. C. Young would especially address himself to such, giving to each and all assurance of a perfect and permanent cure.

The young man who experiences that growing weakness in his muscular and mental organization should stop to consider whence it arises.

He will find in the weakness of the back, trembling of the limbs, disordered digestion, unaccountable failing of the powers of the mind, distaste or society, dread of impending trouble, forebo ings of evil, sleeplessness, troubled and lavicious dreams, accompanied by nocturnal emissions, growing deafness, loss of muscular power, and numerous other symptoms of disorganization, the positive traces of that most terrible and destructive of all diseases, seminal weakness—wasting away his powers, destroying his hope of life and manhood, and dragging him along the broken path of existence towards a premature and loathsome grave.

The intermediate steps between the commencement of this disease and its culmination in that only rest to the uncured victim—death—may be enumerated, loss of muscular power, insanity, impotency.

To him who finds his life dribbling out in the discharges of the vital principle of existence in nocturnal and diurnal emissions, the mere cessation of the causes of its appearance brings no assurance of relief.

Marriage, that holy office, the safeguard and hope of manhood, brings to such an one no hope of cure, but adds to his misery in the knowledge that the one who looks to him for so much of her happiness, is a victim of his evil and an innocent companion in his punishment. He adds to his misery and his disorder, until hope leaves him.

There is no cure except in proper and skillful treatment. Consult, then, at once, a Physician whose long practice and careful research has made thoroughly conversant with every phase of the disease.

All those who are married, or contemplate marriage, who experience any of the numerous symptoms pronouncing the presence of seminal weakness, should at once place themselves in communication with Dr. J. C. Young, **615** Commercial street, opposite U. S. Branch Mint, either by letter or personal interview, who assures them of a perfect and permanent cure, without danger of exposure or hindrance from business, it being impossible for a man's most intimate companion to discover for what he is being treated.

To those in the Interior of the State,

Who are suffering under any form of Private Disease, whether contracted from impure connections or induced by other causes, DR. YOUNG would directly address himself, informing them that they can be cured without the necessity of a journey to San Francisco.

Diseases of the heart, lungs, and liver. Dr Young would call the attention of invalids to his course of practice in the above complaints. Throwing aside as worse than useless, as highly injurious, all forms of mercury, the Doctor relies entirely upon the *Vegetable Practice.*

Thousands of testimonials are in his hands indicating the astonishing success he has met with in the treatment of all diseases of the Heart, Lungs and Liver, on a purely Vegetable basis. The treatment calls for no confinement to the house, absence from business, nor change in diet.

The same success has marked his treatment of all Diseases of the Blood and Skin.

Invalids should address at once, (consultation free) DR. J. C. YOUNG, **165** Commercial street, opposite the Mint, San Francisco.

TO LADIES

Desirous of the advice of a Physician upon the diseases peculiar to their sex, should select one whose reputation for *success* and *skill* warrants him in the assurance of *guaranteeing* to them not only *relief* but perfect *cure.*

DR. J. C. YOUNG

Has been for a series of years a professor of the disorders of Females, and the success attendant upon his treatment has become so well known as to elicit universal approbation.

Ladies who have taken advantage of his skill enjoy *perfect immunity* from a return of their former sufferings.

☞ Communications (by letter or personal interview) perfectly confidential.

Ample Office Accommodations secures the patient against the chance of meeting other than the attendant Physician.

The celebrated Female Remedies, compounded from the private prescriptions of DR. YOUNG, have now obtained a most extended popularity, and are correctly viewed to be the *safest and surest* remedies for the complaints for which they are applied.

The constantly accruing testimonials of their efficacy declare them to be pre-eminently superior in their action.

No Lady should be without these Renovating Agents.

None genuine unless procure yt his office. Sent by Mail or Express, to any part of the State.

☞ Consultation by leter or otherwise free.

THE GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE! *Preventive Powers for Married Ladies!* New, safe and infallible. The properties of this very celebrated medicine are the most extraordinary kind, preventing conception, without curtailing matrimonial privileges in the least. Most convenient for use, with full directions. Price, Ten Dollars.

FRENCH LUNAR FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—After years of use, these Pills stand unrivaled in efficacy! Guaranteed to remove *all obstructions* to which, as a sex, females are liable! No possible injury can arise from their use! Price, $5 per box.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Patients residing in any part of the State, however distant, who may desire the opinion and medical advice of Dr. Young on their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred. Dr. Young takes this opportunity of observing that *all letters* are only opened and *replied to by himself*, and as promptly as possible.

The Doctor would take this occasion to assure those desirous of medical relief, that he has no connection with any other office. He is to be found only at **615** Commercial street, opposite the U. S. Branch Mint, San Francisco, where all letters must be addressed.